

THE MAGAZINE FOR COACHES, TRAINERS, OFFICIALS AND FAN

VOLUME XXIII

SEPTEMBER, 1960

NUMBER 2

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COACH JACK CURTICE AND DICK NORMAN
Stanford

CAMPUS CLOSE-UP
UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY
Annapolis, Md.

A Special Report to Athletic Directors, Coaches and Trainers...

"Again in 1960 we've designed striking new knits, new patterns to add more color to basketball"

John Roan
RAWLINGS' CHIEF CLOTHING DESIGNER



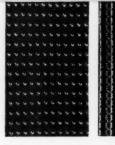
Fit, design and color are your chief points of interest in basketball uniforms, and we give particular attention to these areas. I wish you could see these sample uniforms in full color. Perhaps even in black and white you can distinguish the striking designs. They're all new for 1960. We try to give our uniforms a *spirited* look, always keeping the design in good taste. We also show here a few warm-up and award jackets from our fine selection for 1960. But despite the emphasis on patterns and colors in basketball uniforms, we believe fit and comfort are just as important.



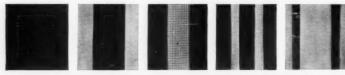
The key to comfort and good looks in a basketball shirt is the way the openings for the neck and arms are styled. We design these areas so the shirt fits snug without being too tight. The shirt never interferes with free movement of arms and shoulders. The quality of materials used in the shirt keeps these areas from sagging or looking sloppy.



We are especially careful in our design of the pants. We allow ample size, yet maintain a sleek, trim appearance. Good fit relieves players of discomfort and worry about restricted movement or appearance. Good fit is certainly a plus that every basketball player deserves. Whatever the pants style, you can count on a perfect fit from Rawlings.



This year we have developed two unique, colorful knits. We call them V-Knit (above left) and Ivy-Knit (right). V-Knit is available in all standard athletic colors or any two color combinations. The Ivy-Knit pattern is a combination of three colors. For example, a basic scarlet background with royal blue and white woven into the patterns. Ivy-Knit is available in nine different color combinations. It's a new, distinctively different material—and it's exclusive with Rawlings.



This year again, we are offering one-piece knit trim in five individual patterns and in all standard athletic colors. The illustration above shows you the various patterns. Color mixtures within these patterns offers practically unlimited variety. We invite you to have your Rawlings representative show you samples of the many striking new materials available in Rawlings basketball uniforms and warm-up and award jackets for 1960. As always, Rawlings uniforms are expertly Team-Tailored.



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"Seal-O-San, and good basketball are teammates!" says cliff well



Cliff Wells, Head Basketball Coach Tulane University New Orleans, Louisiana

Get your copy of the new Coaches Digest. Free to coaches and athletic directors... please write on your school letterhead. Others send 50¢ handling fee. "There is no substitute for fundamental training in basketball, and there is no substitute for Seal-O-San in surfacing your basketball floor," says Cliff Wells. "Seal-O-San and good basketball floors are teammates. Speed and sure footing, which are so necessary in basketball, are insured by Seal-O-San. That's why I specify Seal-O-San must be used on

the Tulane Gymnasium floor, where all varsity basketball games are played."

Coaches like Cliff Wells insist on Seal-O-San. He has learned, through years of experience, that he can depend upon Seal-O-San with assurance that it produces the finest possible basketball playing surface. Test Seal-O-San in your school this year.



HUNTINGTON

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The Magazine for Coaches, Trainers, Officials and Fans

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Missouri Valley

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FRONT COVER



Coach Jack Curtice and Dick Norman Stanford

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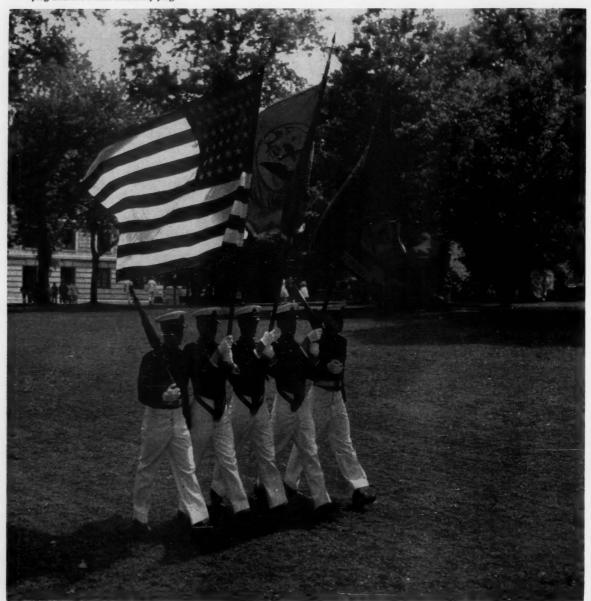
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UNITED STATES

The Naval Academy color guard parade the colors. The flags are (left to right): the national ensign, the new Navy flag and the Naval Academy flag.



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NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

BY LT. JACK A. GARROW



Rear Admiral John F. Davidson, Superintendent, U. S. Naval Academy.

Standing on the banks of the Severn River where it widens into the Chesapeake Bay, the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., was founded in 1845 to supply the United States Navy with a hard core of educated, trained and physically fit officers. Students at the Academy have the rank of midshipmen. Today, the Brigade of Midshipmen, 3800 strong, is organized into 6 battalions and 24 companies.

Starting with 10 acres at Fort Severn, the Naval Academy has grown to 365 acres — 54 having been added recently through a large land fill project. Its massive grey-stone buildings centered around Bancroft Hall, the largest dormitory in the world which houses all 3800 midshipmen, seem to bespeak of the tradition and spirit that have always inspired navy men.

The success of the training at the Naval Academy can be measured by the illustrious history of the Navy and by the ever increasing list of its achievements — such as the polar exploits of our nuclear submarines.

The Curriculum

The course of instruction at the Academy began as a fiveyear course when founded under then Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft. The first and last years were spent at school and the other three spent at sea. Today, the Academy has a fixed four-year academic schedule at college level with the midshipmen going to sea or observing other phases of the Navy during the summer months.

The objective of the instruction is to insure that each graduate has a background of fundamentals designed to enable him to cope with the more advanced, as well as the immediate, aspects of his duties as a naval officer — this includes being physically fit to carry out those duties.

Academy graduates are awarded a Bachelor of Science Degree and are commissioned ensign in the Navy or second lieutenant in the Marine Corps. Some have been commissioned in the Air Force and last year 18 were commissioned in the Army. Midshipmen hail from all parts of the United States and each year several foreign students are admitted. This year, for instance, two were admitted from the Philippines, two from Ecuador, one from Chile, and one from Costa Rica. There is now a total of 18 foreign students



The front entrance of Bancroft Hall, the largest dormitory in the world which houses all 3800 members of the Brigade of Midshipmen.



An aerial view of the Naval Academy on the Severn River at Annapolis, Maryland.



Midshipman Joseph Bellino, veteran Navy Halfback and All-American prospect.

NAVAL ACADEMY

(Continued from Page 7)

distributed throughout the various classes at the Academy. After their graduation, they will return to their own countries.

The curriculum at the Naval Academy, as contrasted with that of the usual college, prescribes the same basic four-year course for all midshipmen. However, each may elect to study one of six foreign languages, and elective courses of an advanced nature are provided for particularly gifted students. Instructors at the Academy are civilian professors and naval officers — about 50% of each.

Midshipmen's study is distributed as follows: fifty percent in mathematics, the physical sciences and engineering; twenty-five percent in the humanities and social studies; and twenty-five per-

cent in professional military studies and physical education.

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The man who directs the activities of the Academy is Rear Admiral John F. Davidson, USN, Superintendent, U.S. Naval Academy. He graduated from the Academy in 1929 and is a distinguished submarine officer.

Admiral Davidson holds the Legion of Merit with Combat V and the Silver Star medal for heroic service as commanding officer of the submarine USS BLACKFISH during World War II. He had a previous tour of duty at the Naval Academy as Head of the English, History and Government Department.

Admiral Davidson assumed the duties of Superintendent on 22 June of this year, having come to Annapolis from Turkey where he was Chief, Navy Group, Joint U. S. Military Mission for Aid to Turkey.

Athletics and Phys. Ed.

Physical education and the athletic program play a great part in the midshipmen's life. The athletic program is one of the most extensive of any institution of higher learning. Nearly every intercollegiate sport is represented by a varsity team. Also, there are junior varsity and freshman teams, as well as an Intramural program in which midshipmen may compete in 24 different sports.

The facilities for this program are among the finest in the country. There are 101 acres of turfed playing fields, six Har-Tru and 24 hard surface tennis courts, 10 indoor, including one varsity basketball court, three baseball diamonds, 32 squash courts, an 18-hole championship golf course, one of the best natatoriums in the country, a track and a mammouth field house which seats 10,000 for graduation ceremonies and 6,000 for basketball games. The Academy dedicated a new football stadium last year with a seating capacity of almost 30,000.

The stadium is known as the Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium and was built through donations from members and friends of the Navy and Marine Corps, in memory of all those men and women who served and who are serving in those services.

The Naval Academy Athletic Association, which plays a major role in the athletic program, is an organization set up to promote, influence and assist in financing the athletic contests of the midshipmen.

Captain Asbury (Red) Coward, USN, an Academy product of 1938, has been Director of Athletics since last September. Captain Coward came to Annapolis from London, England, where he was on the Staff of the Commander in Chief, U. S. Naval Forces, Eastern At-



A Phys. Ed. class receives tennis instruction.



Midshipmen study a nuclear reactor as part of their training as Naval Officers.

-official U. S. Navy Photographs

lantic and Mediterranean. He played football, basketball and baseball as a midshipman and during a previous tour of duty at the Academy in 1946, he coached the Navy's 150-pound football team to two consecutive league championships — remaining undefeated both years.

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The Assistant Athletic Director, E. E. (Rip) Miller, a graduate of Notre Dame, has been with the Naval Academy for 34 years. He has served as football line coach and head coach and has been in his present job for the last twelve years. He was one of the seven mules on that celebrated Notre Dame football team of 1924.

It is interesting to note that Navy plays Notre Dame each year in what is the longest intersectional rivalry in college football. It has continued unbroken since 1927. This year's game, to be played in Philadelphia on October 29th, will be the 34th meeting of the two teams.

The Academy competes on a varsity level in football, baseball, basketball, lacrosse, golf, track, crew, soccer, cross country, fencing, swimming, gymnastics, tennis, rifle, pistol, sailing, squash and wrestling.

The most popular sport among the majority of midshipmen and alumni is football. At the Academy there is a varsity, junior varsity, plebe and 150-pound team, as well as six battalion teams.

Naturally, the varsity, which meets the finest intercollegiate competition, receives the most attention. As an example of Navy's competition, during the forthcoming season Navy will play the University of Washington, 1960 Rose Bowl Champs, Southern Methodist University, Duke University, University of Notre Dame, and, of course, will meet the Military Academy in Philadelphia in that national classic, the Army-Navy game.

Navy's recent record includes two Bowl championships. They were Sugar Bowl champs in 1955, beating the University of Mississippi, and in 1958 beat Rice in the Cotton Bowl.

Head Coach, Wayne Hardin, 33, a native of Stockton, California, said he was very pleased with the progress of his team during practice last spring. Coach Hardin had been an assistant on the coaching staff for four years, until last year when he took over the reins.

He previously was an assistant coach for two years at the College of Pacific, Stockton, California, after his graduation in 1948 and then returned again in 1952 as backfield coach after coaching at a California high school. While attending College of Pacific he earned 11 varsity letters — the greatest num-

ber ever earned by an individual in C.O.P.'s athletic history. His Navy team last year had a 5-4-1 record.

This coming season Navy plays the Air Force Academy for the first time. The Air Force Academy's head coach, Ben Martin, is a Naval Academy graduate and was previously an assistant coach at Navy.

Although the yearly schedule contains many big names in college football, the major game of the season for both Academies is the traditional clash with Army in Philadelphia. This annual classic generates great spirit in both Academies and among both alumnae. It also generates interest throughout the country among civilians and throughout the world wherever Navy or Army men are stationed.

Spirit in the Bridgade, expressed for all the games on the schedule, is highest for the Army game. Tecumseh, the

(Continued on Page 45)



Captain Asbury Coward, Director of Athletics, U. S. Naval Academy.



The U.S. Naval Academy Field House, built in 1957.



The Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium, dedicated in 1959, has a seating capacity of almost 30,000.

-official U. S. Navy Photographs





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By DWIGHT KEITH

TEXAS ATHLETES SCORE HIGH IN CLASSROOM

thletes at The University of Texas, continually called A upon to meet increasing academic standards, rose to the occasion in the classroom as well as on the athletic field during the 1959-60 school session.

The athletes who brought the school team championships in three sports and national recognition in four others passed 92 per cent of the courses they undertook. Eight per cent of those youngsters passed every course they pursued.

"It's not merely a result of studying harder," observed Counselor Lan Hewlett. "It's simply that they have learned to study smarter."

Hewlett lays no claim to secret formulas in getting the job done, acknowledging only that the modern-day athlete is a typical student who comes better equipped and makes the most of his opportunity to meet the increased standards.

"If so-called 'crip' courses are available, our boys are not guilty of pursuing them," Hewlett said. "There is no grouping of athletes in such courses, as once was claimed, and 16 per cent of our boys passed more than the prescribed 15 hours this semester."

The average accomplishment of the football players was higher than that of the average athlete, and it is to be noted that:

- 1. No engineering course was failed by the footballers who were registered for 82 hours in that demanding study.
- 2. No failure was recorded in many of the "solids," such as government and history.
- 3. No freshman failed his chemistry, normally one of the more rugged courses, in the Spring Semester.
- 4. Footballers passed an average of 14 hours per player and the Spring Semester was the third in succession in which no varsity failed enough work to make him ineligible to maintain his scholarship.

'Our objective is for each athlete to carry a normal course load that leads to a degree in four years or in the time prescribed by his major, "Hewlett said. "The quality of work the boys are doing is proof that a boy can come to Texas and do well in his books while participating in athletics."

Educational pursuits of the Longhorn athletes range from A to Z-accounting to zoology-with an unprecedented variety in between. Footballers alone were enrolled in 49 different courses, with more hours logged in chemistry than in any other subject. Mathematics and English ranked next, in order, with improvement in grades noted in each of the

Contrary to the belief that a majority of athletes choose the "easy" route, business has proved to be the most popular course. Thirty-six per cent of the athletes are majoring in business, with the wide diversity of interest indicated by the fact that 29 per cent are liberal arts majors, 19 per cent are to coach or teach and 11 per cent are to be engineers.

Pharmacy, fine arts and architecture majors also are noted among the current crop of athletes. The liberal arts group includes the pre-meds, the pre-dentals, pre-laws and all of those who are majoring in courses such as geology, math, history, economics, psychology, etc.

Maurice Doke, the All-America footballer, has been an honor student in chemical engineering. Jay Arnette, the All-America and Olympic basketball player and All-Conference baseballer, is majoring in pharmacy, while Jerry Katz, the All-America swimmer, is to become an architect.

Monte Lee, one of the 1960 football co-captains and a ranking candidate for all-star honors, is majoring in physical education, a course pursued by four others who are expected to make the traveling squad.

Texas' four leading quarterback candidates for the approaching season represent as planned professions. Mike Cotten, destined to be a starter and an outstanding player, is a pre-law; Roger Rienstra is majoring in commercial art; Johnny Genung is a pre-med, while Alton Rhoden is in the College of Business Administration.

Bobby Gurwitz, who succeeds Rene Ramirez (mechanical engineering) at right halfback, is to be a geologist, and his No. 1 replacement as of now, James Saxton, is taking the

COACH & ATHLETE

The Magazine for Coaches, Trainers, Officials and Fans

REGULAR MONTHLY FEATURES:

- (1) Technical Articles A professional aid to coaches, officials and
- (2) Feature Stories on High Schools and Colleges Of great interest to administrators, alumni and friends of the school.
- (3) Regional Coverage Monthly reports by outstanding correspondents from eight geographical regions of the nation.
- (4) Miscellaneous Feature Material Appealing to sports fans as well as coaches, officials and players.

COACH & ATHLETE Advocates:

- (1) Fair play
- (2) Clean speech
- (3) Sound scholarship
- (4) Well-rounded athletic programs
- (5) Christian principles
- (6) High standard of sportsmanship and ethics by coaches, players, officials and fans.

engineering route to a degree in business administration. Engineering also appeals to Guard H. G. Anderson, an electrical engineering major, and Tackle Dan Petty, a civil engineering major.

"SCOTTY" WHITELAW NAMED ASST. COMMISSIONER ECAC

Commissioner Asa S. Bushnell of the Eastern College Athletic Conference announced today the appointment of Robert M. ("Scotty") Whitelaw, now assistant director of athletics and director of physical education at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as Assistant Commissioner of the Conference, effective September 1.

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Whitelaw has been associated with M.I.T. since September 1952, serving as varsity and freshman basketball and baseball coach in addition to his administrative duties. He is a native of Boston, Mass. and attended North Quincy High School, North Quincy, Mass. He graduated from Springfield College in 1950 and took graduate work at Boston University.

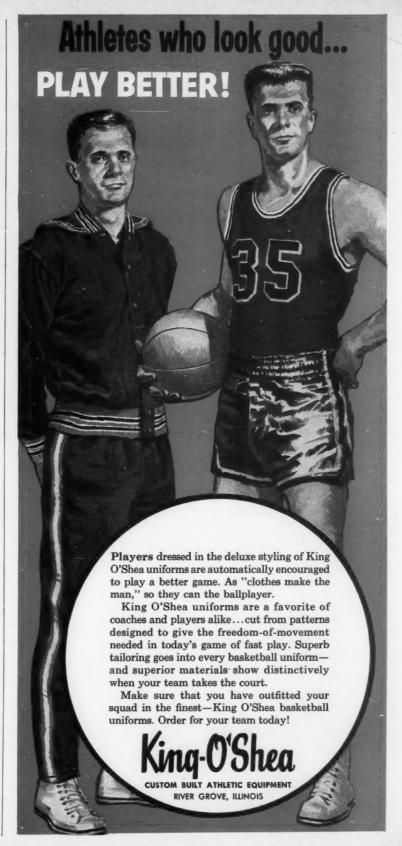
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FRONT COVER PHOTO

Coach Jack Curtice and Dick Norman — Stanford

COACH JACK CURTICE is beginning his third season at Stanford where his team scored a statistical grand slam last year. Stanford won the National forward passing title, completing 176 out of 307 for 2278 yards, 11 touchdowns, an .573%. Before going to Stanford, Curtice was head coach at the University of Utah for eight years. There he won 33 league games against 10 loses and 2 ties. His teams won conference titles four times and finished 2nd twice.

DICK NORMAN is a senior quarterback and is a candidate for All American honors this season. He is the defending National champion in passing and offense. At 6'3", 209 lbs., he is one of the biggest quarterbacks in the nation. He has a strong arm and throws long or short passes with accuracy. Norman spreadeagled the field in passing and total offense last season in his 2018 yards, 1963 of it passing, was near 400 more than the runner-up. He completed 57.6% of his passes and had less than 1 out of 20 intercepted.





TEACHING THE QUARTERBACK

By PAUL BRYANT Head Football Coach, University of Alabama

Coach Bryant was one of Alabama's all time greats as a player. He is now back at his alma mater for another rebuilding fleet for which he has become famous. A team which had won only four games in three seasons won five in his first year. Last year he coached his team to a surprising 7-1-2 season record and a bid to the Liberty Bowl.

THE MAJORITY OF football coaches have many problems that face them during the season and the one that is perhaps the most common is a quarterback that can't think.

It is foolish for us to think that our quarterbacks will make the right decisions at crucial times if we do not give them certain rules to abide by, or spend many, many hours with them in preparation for making these decisions. There are several basic rules by which we expect our quarterbacks to operate, but I would not give a "plug nickel" for a quarterback who would not be willing to break every one of these rules in order to win a game. In other words, a good quarterback must use his own initiative from time to time and he must possess that God-given quality - a great desire to win.

Many factors can influence the decision that a quarterback will make. In order to eliminate as many mistakes as possible, the quarterback must be thoroughly acquainted with and have a superb knowledge of what we are trying to accomplish offensively and what the opponents are doing defensively. It is equally important that he knows and understands the reasoning behind each selection.

After the quarterback has a basic knowledge of our offensive theory, we show him a diagram of the playing field laid out in different zones and areas. We call this field position and it is very important that we get the right calls in the right areas if we expect to keep the ball and sustain a long drive or take the ball in and score. (See Diagram of field and zone).

Must Zone (0-3 Yard Line)

We **must** move the ball out to at least the 3 yard line so we can kick from a spread formation. Our kicker gets back 13 yards when we kick from our spread kick formation.

3 Down Zone (3 - 25 Yard Line)

- Normally we will kick on third down with 5 or more yards to go.
- (2) We must make a 1st down with 3 plays.
- (3) We do not like to punt in this zone. If we can hold the ball until we pass the 25 yard line, we can put the opponent in their 3 down zone with a 40 yard kick.
- (4) Run trap plays.
- (5) Anticipate goal line defense occasionally.

1st Down Zone (20 - 40 Yard Line) We must make a 1st down so we can

We must make a 1st down so we can continue to control the ball when we reach the free wheeling zone.

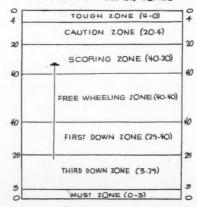
Free Wheeling Zone (40 - 40 Yard Line)

- (1) Easiest part of field to score from
- (2) Go into game planned offense
- (3) It is a guessing game until you make a good gain, then you should be a play ahead of the defense. Once in this position, keep the pressure on the defense.

Scoring Zone (40 - 20 Yard Line)

(1) Try to score with a trick play or a scoring play you have set up.

DIAGRAM of FIELD and ZONES



(2) May use a play the scouting report said would work ce

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(3) Figure on 4 downs to make 10 yards

Caution Zone (20 - 40 Yard Line)

- (1) Must "out gut" them
- (2) Do not lose ground
- (3) Try to get 5 yards or more on 1st down
- (4) Pass on 1st down or waste down Tough Zone (4 0 Yard Line)
- (5) Must maintain control of the ball **Tough Zone** (4 0 Yard line)
 - (1) Do not handle the ball
 - (2) Do not pull men
 - (3) Give ball to best ball carrier
 - (4) Must score

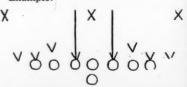
We also have what we call our Three Musts — of which our quarter-back must continuously remind our team. They are: We must not get a penalty, we must not break a signal; we must get our man.

After your quarterback is thoroughly familiar with your zones and their meanings, then you can do an intelligent job of telling him what he should run in what zone, and he will have a complete understanding.

Another very important factor of playing quarterback is being able to recognize defenses. The times when we really want our quarterback to be able to recognize the defenses is when we are changing our plays at the line. We do not tell our quarterback to run toward the weakness of a defense, but to run away from the strength. In many instances, the strength will be concealed and we think we are running toward the weakness when actually we are not.

The first thing the quarterback looks for is to see how many men are over the center. If it is an even defense (guards covered) and a safety man, the quarterback knows immediately there are 5 men on each side of the line.

Example:



If there is a man over the center and a safety man also (2 men over center) he knows there are five men on one side and four on the other.

Example:

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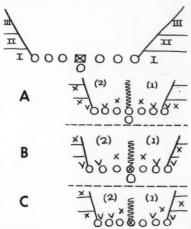
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After the quarterback has determined if the strength of the defense is to his right side or left side, he then tries to determine if the strength is inside or outside of our offensive end.

The quarterback will determine how many men are outside of our end by mentally forming three areas outside of our end. He will then see how many men are in each area and by this formula he will know where to and where not to run.

Example:



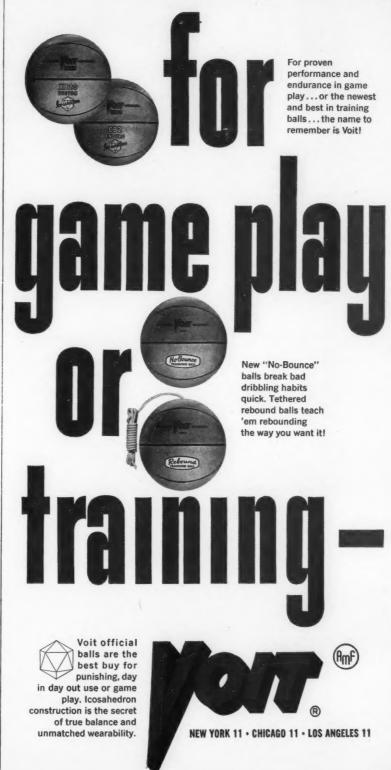
Formula:

- A) Loaded (Can't Run)
 - Two men in Area I
 Three men outside end
- B) Can Hit Quick
 - One man in Area I
 Only one man in Area II or III
- C) Easy (Run Toward)
 - 1) One man in Area I 2) One man in Area III

Playing the Game on a Blackboard

It is a false conception to expect your quarterback to make the right decisions at crucial times unless the boy has faced a similar experience or unless he has been drilled over and over on what to do. With this in mind and realizing that due to limited time our quarterback could not possibly experience every situation during practice, we play games on the blackboard where our quarterbacks have an opportunity to make many decisions.

(Continued on Page 28)





DEFENSIVE RECOGNITION BY YOUR QUARTERBACK

By DARRELL ROYAL Head Football Coach, University of Texas

In the short span of a decade, Darrell Royal has advanced from all-America quarterback to a place among the nation's most capable young coaches.

Progressive from the outset, Royal has been occupied with directing recovery programs in each of his six seasons as a head coach. He has just completed his third season at the University of Texas and has lifted the Longhorns from the depths to the level of respect they commanded in the 40's and the early 50's. Summoned to chart Texas up the comeback trail, he and his talented young staff effected a 6-4-1 record, including bowl participation, in 1957, immediately after the Longhorns had dropped to an all-time 1-9 low the previous season.

The second phase of the recovery program resulted in a 7-3 record in 1958, highlighted by the first perfect non-conference record since 1951 and by a 15-14 victory over Oklahoma, Texas' first triumph over the Sooners since '51.

Last season the Longhorns posted a 9-1 record, shared the Southwest Conference title with Arkansas and TCU and earned a Cotton Bowl berth.

Rehabilitation is not new to the popular young Irishman. He was called upon to initiate comebacks at each of his previous stops as head coach, spending two seasons at Mississippi State (12-8-0) and one at the University of Washington (5-5-0).

Prior to that, Royal had served three seasons as an assistant coach at North Carolina State, Tulsa and Mississippi State (in that order) and one year as head coach of the Edmonton Eskimos in the Canadian Professional League, He produced a 17-5 won-lost record there in 1953.

THE SUCCESS or failure of a team is largely the responsibility of the quarterback. It is he who puts the ball in play each time it is snapped from center. Because a quarterback has such a big responsibility placed on his shoulders by the coach, it is necessary to teach him as much football as possible. Keeping this in mind, the coach must teach his quarterback with two main objectives in mind — simplicity and thoroughness.

The quarterback, often called the field-general, and appropriately so, is your personal representative on the field. His selection of plays during a

game is merely the coaches' thoughts reflected from the sideline. This being true, the close relationship between the quarterback and the coach is most important. To teach a quarterback so thoroughly and completely that his thoughts are your thoughts is not easy, but a necessity you must accomplish in your own way to be a successful coach. It is imperative that you, as a coach, and your quarterback, as your field-general, be able to communicate in football terminology with each other.

First, I think you must assume your quarterback in early fraining knows nothing about defensive recognition; yet, at the same time you must be careful not to insult his intelligence. You must from the beginning start building your quarterback's confidence in himself. If he doesn't believe in himself, then you have accomplished little. The psychological approach must always be a part of your treaching techniques to your team and especially to your quarterback.

In outline form we show our quarterback, as shown below, what we will cover in the odd and even defenses, assuming we are using an unbroken backfield in all preliminary instruc-

Defensive Recognition

A. Definition of Odd Defense

- 1. Box Secondary
- 2. 3-Deep Secondary
- 3. Balanced
- 4. Normal Adjustments to splitend (s), slots, flankers, etc.
- 5. Strength and Weaknesses

B. Definition of Even Defense

- Box Secondary
- 2. 3-Deep Secondary
- 3. Balanced
- 4. Normal Adjustments to splitend(s), slots, flankers, etc.
- 5. Strength and Weaknesses

Let's approach the odd alignment first, and define it as having a defensive man in front of the offensive center, as shown in Fig. 1. This alignment does not tell us if the defense is a box or 3-Deep.



Using the umbrella or box defense first, we know there are seven men always present. These seven men are the twin-halfbacks, two corner-backs, two ends, and a middle guard (Fig. 2). The four remaining players necessary to complete the defense may be placed in one of two positions or a combination of both 52 (Oklahoma) and 53 (Eagle) defenses (Fig. 3).

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In an odd defense with a 3-deep secondary, we know also there are always seven men present. There are two halfbacks, a safety, two ends, a middle guard, and a middle linebacker (Fig. 4). By knowing where these seven men must be, then we can place the four remaining defensive men in a 53, 7-Diamond, or a combination of both to form a basic defense (Fig. 5).

It is most important to know how many men are on and to the outside of our offensive end. Any man directly in front of our end is considered a half-man. We are interested to know if we are operating our outside attack

against one man, one-and-a-half, or possibly two men.

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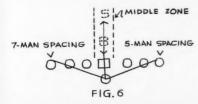
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Because a quarterback must recognize the above basic odd defenses at a glance, it is equally important for him to quickly recognize whether the defense is a 5- or 7-man spacing and if it is balanced. There are three key areas that will tell the quarterback all of this information. A quick look at the area over the center and through the safety zone will tell him it's an odd defense and if they are playing an honest defense. When the quarterback sees his center covered with a linebacker directly behind the middle guard, then there must be a safety. If there is no linebacker behind the middle guard, and there is a safety, then the secondary has rotated. To summarize the above, the quarterback must know that the safety and the middle linebacker must be present in the middle zone or both must be missing to be balanced. One without the other in the middle zone, and the defense is not balanced.

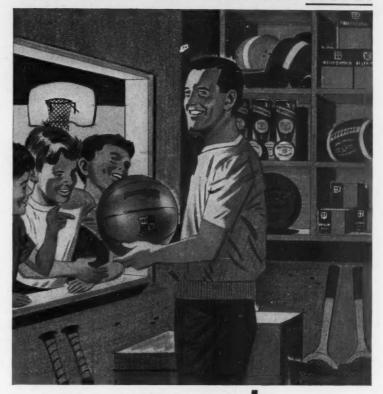


The next two key spots for our quarterback to check are the areas over our ends. If he sees a defensive man directly in front of one end or on the outside shoulder of the other end, then our quarterback knows he is facing a 7- and 5-man spacing respectively. Head up on our end denotes 7-man spacing, and outside of our end denotes 5-man spacing (Fig. 6). After our quarterback has accomplished this recognition, then he may operate our attack more effectively in our check-off system of calling plays at the line of

(Continued on Page 23)

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ORGANIZATION OF FOOTBALL PRACTICE

By A. C. (Scrappy) MOORE
Head Football Coach, University of Chattanooga

Coach Moore has been highly successful over a long period of years at the University of Chattanooga. With limited material he annually fielded a team that is respected by small and large colleges alike.

I FEEL THAT the organization of practice is the most important single subject with which coaches should be concerned.

Football Coaching is a race against time. That is why I think it is important that practice be carefull organized. Time lost on the field is never regained, and if the full time and effort of every coach and every player isn't utilized, I think that you have lost something that can never be recovered.

Many coaches feel that it is almost impossible to prepare adequately for an opponent in the practice time available during the week preceding a game.

The solution to this problem of preparing a team for a season and for each specific game is found in a sound plan of organization. Such a plan should be thoroughly detailed and must include a number of factors from the ordering of equipment to the actual planning of a particular day's practice.

Unless a team uses an organizational schedule as a guide, we feel there will be loose ends, and some important phases of football will either be neglected or treated too lightly. Also, it is possible that even though every moment of the practice time allotment is precious, a great deal of this time will be wasted.

Here are some coaching ideas regarding organization.

The first one is: Each coaching situation is different from all others. Your plans must be tailor-made to fit your situation.

Second, detail the assignment for each coach for every minute of practice. We must know where each coach will be standing on every drill and exactly what he must be watching for during scrimmage sessions.

Third, be specific in detailing what phase of the game is to be worked on. Organize your practice around your offensive plays and your defenses.

So many times, if you analyze your practice, you will find many things that you are not doing which you must do on Saturday afternoon.

Fourth, you should spend about 60% on offense and 40% on defense; this percentage can be altered if necessary.

(Continued on Page 46)

GROUP III

DEFENSIVE DRILL

TIME	TEAM ON DEFENSE	GROUP I	GROUP II	GROUP III
TEN MINUTES	GREEN	WHITE — BACKS C, L.G. and L.T. WHITE and BLUE L, E.'s	BLUEBACK'S C. R. G. and R. T. BLUE and WHITE R. E's	RED — TEAM ON OFFENSE — BACKS and C's WHITE, R. G. and R.T. BLUE L. G. and L. T.
TEN MINUTES	RED	GREEN — BACKS C, L. G. and L. T. GREEN and WHITE'S LE's	WHITE BACK'S C, R. G. and R. T. WHITE and GREEN R.E.'s	BLUE TEAM BACK'S and C. GREEN R. G. and R. T. WHITE L. G. and L. T.
TEN MINUTES	BLUE	RED — BACK'S C, L. G., and L.T. RED and GREEN L.E's	GREEN — BACKS C. R. G. and R. T. GREEN and RED'S R. E's	WHITE TEAM BACK'S and C. RED R. G. and R.T. GREEN L. G. and L.T.
TEN MINUTES	WHITE	BLUE — BACK'S C, L. G. and L.T. BLUE and RED L. E.'s	RED — BACK'S C, R. G. and R. T. RED and BLUE R. E.'s	GREEN TEAM BACK'S and C. BLUE R. G. and R. T. GREEN R. G. and R. T.

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- 1 Finest butyl bladder.
- 2 Long-staple Egyptian Cotton fabric.
- 3 1st nylon winding—1,800 yds.
- 4 Layer of pure gum rubber.
- 5 2nd nylon winding—1,800 yds.
- 6 Layer of Cushion Foam.
- 7 Tough Permalite cover.



MULTIPLE OFFENSE BLOCKING VARIATIONS

By BOB DeVANEY

Head Football Coach, University of Wyoming

ROBERT S. (Bob) Devaney — In three years this soft-spoken 42-year old former Michigan State assistant has brought Wyoming two Skyline titles, a 16th national ranking this year in the final Assiciated Press team ratings, and an overall record of 20 victories, seven losses and three ties.

Devaney's sound coaching put Wyoming among the top ten teams in the country in total offense, total defense, rushing offense and defense against rushing. Only Mississippi and Syracuse were as well balanced. The Cowboys scored at a 28.8 point per game clip and allowed their opponents just 6.2 points a contest.

Devaney, a believer first in sound defense, was end coach at Michigan State four years — three under Duffy Daugherty — after 14 years as a successfust Michigan high school mentor. The last seven years in high school ball his teams at Alpena won 52, lost only nine games.

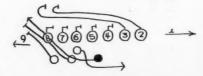
The Rockies' "coach of the year" is a graduate of Alma, (Michigan) College, class of 1939 where he played end and was captain his senior year. He has parlayed progressive attacking methods, good recruiting of small, mobile players.

THERE IS A general conception among many coaches that the multiple offense is very complicated and perhaps too difficult to teach. We feel that the versatility of the various blocking principles are worthy of the additional efforts. This is especially obvious when one is confronted with the task of setting up defenses to cope with the variations of the offense.

With the multiple offense a team can attack an area or an individual in many different ways; this point helps contribute to the assets of the system. In a number of present day offenses a lineman is confronted with the tasket of blocking a given area throughout the game. If the defenses used by the opposition are few, there is a good possibility that an offense lineman may have to block the same defensive player on a majority of the plays. On occasions, the defensive man proves to be a superior football player which tends to make for a long afternoon for the offensive man. It is possible that this situation could occur in a number of positions along the line. Should this be the case, the offense finds itself very limited in the number of holes it can hit with confidence.

With the variations of the multiple offense, the same superior defensive man can be attacked with a double team block, inside and outside traps, with "influence" blocks, the conventional straight ahead block and the companion pass and draw-type blocks. All of these tend to make the rugged, defensive character become an average ball player.

THE DIRECTION of a play is indicated by the offensive man over whom the quarterback calls the play. That man is focal point of the play and is known as the "call-man." Each offensive lineman is numbered from right to left from two throughout eight. Anything wide to the right is one, and wide to the left is nine. All of our interior linemen are referred to as the 4-man, 5-man, and so on, rather than right tackle and right guard. All of our T plays are called by description. The quarterback, in calling the signals, indicates the ball carrier, the hole, the type of blocking he desires, and the starting count. A typical call would be: "Right half at 8-power, go on 2." By using this method, we can attack the same area in many different ways. In addition to the right half at 8-power, we may call a right half at 8-trap, right half at 8-smash, right half at 8belly, or right half at 8-counter trap.



Regardless of the formation we use, the line blocking remains constant. Normally, we are versed in running from six different formations. In preparing for a game during a given week, we will place more emphasis on some than others. This will depend on our scouting reports and what we have effectively run in previous games.

In starting out with our freshmen and varsity at the beginning of each season, we teach our T, unbalanced right which we line up and number in this way:



Our right end, the number two man is given the option of staying in at his normal "comfort" split position, one to two yards or splitting out six to ten yards. After a few blocking sessions, the end will know on which plays he may split without giving the play away.

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The next formation we work in is the T strong left. This maneuver is done quite easily by moving the 4-man to the 6-man's position and the 6-man to the 4-man's position. Their blocking rules are very much the same; for this reason they can be interchanged without having exceptions while running strong left plays. After the switch, the team will be lined up in this manner:



The Wing T, strong right, is another formation with which we have had very good results. This alignment is basically the same as the T strong right except for the right half who now places himself one yard back and one yard out from our right end. This position enables the right half to participate in double team blocks with the right end, increases his effectiveness as a pass receiver and by having him in motion to his left, he can be in the same relative position that he lines up in for our T strong right plays.

THE DOUBLE WING, as we run it, is a comparatively new version of the modern day multiple offense. Mixed

with our other formations, it has proved to be one of our most effective offense manipulations: The left half sets himself one yard back and out from the 3-man. The right end is always split. Here again by the use of coordinated motion, the halfback can be in the same position at the time of the snap that he would find himself in the T strong right or the Wing T strong right.

A brief look at the Double Wing formation, keeping in mind the basic halfback motion, will show the running and passing potential of the formation:

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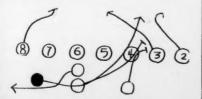
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The other two formations we utilize are the Single Wing, line strong right and the Single Wing, line strong left. As in the T strong right and left, the strength of the formation is indicated by the side of the center that has the greater number of linemen. There is no change from the T strong right or the T strong left. The difference lies with the backs who take a Single Wing space relationship with our 6-man who is the center.

SINGLE WING, LINE STRONG RIGHT

SINGLE WING, LINE STRONG LEFT

The first type of blocking we put in is the power blocking. It is very simple and can be run at any hole we desire to hit. Originally, we thought of this type of blocking as a short yardage weapon, however, we later found it to be very effective for most offensive situations. The three adjacent linemen to the left of the call man and the call man use the rules: (1) Block any man head on, (2) inside, or (3) linebacker. Priority is indicated by one, two, or three. The linemen to the right of the call man release down field on the nearest line backer or safety that attempts to get to our ball carrier. The flow of all of the backs is to their right. The right half blocks the first defensive man that "shows" to the right of our call man. The fullback will block where he is needed to the right of the call man. His block may come inside or outside of the right half, depending on the reaction of the defense



and also on the degree of success the right half has had in administering his assignment. The diagram below will help clarify the rule.

LEFT HALF AT 4-POWER, 4-MAN IS THE CALL MAN

Smash

Another type of unit blocking we utilize is the "smash" type. Actually, it is a true wedge block. However, to impress the boys and to add color to the violent effort, we have incorporated the term "smash".

In this maneuver, the blockers disregard the position of the defense and think only of gaining and maintaing a proper relationship with their teammates. Again the call man is extremely important. His assignment is to blast out straight ahead, stay low, keep good balance and be ready to receive the thrust of his adjacent blockers. The two blockers on either side of the call man drive their headgear into the armpit of the call man and drive him into the defense. If the call is made for the interior of the line, it is possible to use up to three men on each side of the call man. The number of blockers decrease the farther out the play is

(Continued on Page 24)



EFFECTS OF HEAT ON THE HUMAN BODY

By LAMONT HENRY, M.D.

Team Physician, Georgia Tech

THE VARIED effects of external heat upon the human body may range all the way from merely an unpleasant sensation at one extreme to death at the other. The human body under normal environmental conditions possesses a fairly efficient thermostatic mechanism for maintaining a constant body temperature against extreme environmental changes for short periods. In our present "way of life," with increased mechanization, labor saving devices, shorter work days and weeks, better housing and working conditions, air conditioning and the trend of our dress to more sparse and comfortable clothes, one is rarely confronted with serious problems in the area of thermostatic control. A good balance is usually maintained between the heat producing and heat dissipating factors. On the other hand the situation of extreme and prolonged muscular exertion in a hot and humid environment, poses a serious threat to ones health and life. Each year deaths are reported arising out of this combination of factors. These are preventable deaths. It is therefore for this reason that the following is presented for your consideration.

The football season in our part of the country is no longer a cold weather sport. The majority of our pre-season practice sessions and many regular scheduled games, take place in hot weather. The Intercollegiate Rules Committee has not aided in this matter by steadfastly adhering to the present substitution rules in lieu of the two platoon system which is favored by a majority of the coaches, and practiced, both by the High Schools and professional teams. According to the U.S. Weather Bureau, the average mean temperature for September in Atlanta is 74.4 degrees Fahrenheit and for the month of October 63.4 degrees Fahrenheit. The average mean humidity for September is 70.6% and for the month of October it is 68.3%.

Heat production in the human body is largely produced by oxidative processes in the skeletal muscles. Strenuous muscular exercise increases the body metabolic rate 10 to 15 times. Body temperatures above 105 degrees have been reported in normal athletes after indulgence in strenuous exercise. The rise in the body temperature parallels the intensity and duration of the muscular exertion. The increased heat is a byproduct of muscular activity. Under normal conditions the body may rid itself of this heat and no ill effects occur.

Heat loss from the body is brought about by the following mechanisms:

- I. Radiation: (to surrounding walls and objects) This method accounts for 50% of the body's heat loss.
- II. Convection: (to surrounding air) This method accounts for 25% of heat loss.
- III. Evaporation: (from the skin and lungs) This method accounts for 25% of our heat loss, (skin 16% and lungs 9%).
- IV. Excreta: (urine and feces) This method is trivial.

Despite the sum of these methods, the body has been estimated to be only approximately 20% efficient in the dissipation of heat from the body.

The first effects of an accumulation of increased body heat is to cause a dilitation of the peripheral blood vessels and increased blood flow to the skin. This method alone will cool our body if the outside temperature does not exceed 86 degrees Fahrenheit. When the temperature exceeds this value, sweating occurs. The evaporation of this sweat on the skin causes further cooling provided we are wearing a minimum of the proper type clothing and the humidity of the air is not too high. One may then easily visualize that if the environment is hot and the humidity of the atmosphere is high, less radiation and evaporation occurs and our thermostatic efficiency may be decreased in the vicinity of 50%. Add to this situation, extreme muscular exercise and one may create a climate which the body is unable to handle and the body then suffers one of the ill effects of heat. An example of these factors was well illustrated

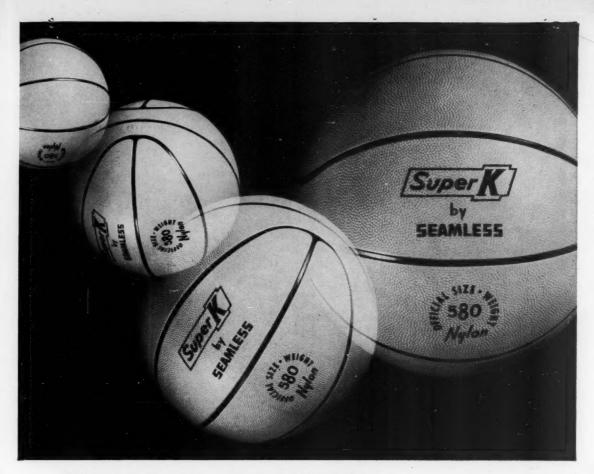


in our experience in two Army Hospitals serving a large reservation and upwards of 100,000 men during World War II. During the first 2 years while mechanized troops occupied the area, no heat cases were admitted. On the other hand, during the next 2 years and after the reservation was converted into an Infantry Training Center, 602 heat cases were admitted with 8 deaths.

When the human body is denied sufficient water and salt in the presence of muscular exercise in high temperatures, certain ill effects have been observed similar to those which occur in high body temperatures produced by infectious diseases. If these processes are repetitive, one could conceivably suffer permanent and irrepairable body damage, so one should approach the problem of water and salt intake intelligently. The water and salt requirements are directly related to those lost through muscular exertion and sweating. This amount of water may amount to several gallons or as much as 8 to 10 pounds of body weight, plus several grams of salt, during a given hot afternoon. It is therefore doubtful whether the ill-conceived term "water discipline" and its related practices has a rightful place in modern day training methods. Certainly the drinking of large amounts of water or ice cubes could do no harm and no doubt prevents accumulative effects of dehydration and least of all improves

The best insurance against any of these undesirable heat effects is prevention. To a large degree these ill effects are preventable. It therefore behooves those who are responsible for

(Continued on Page 33)



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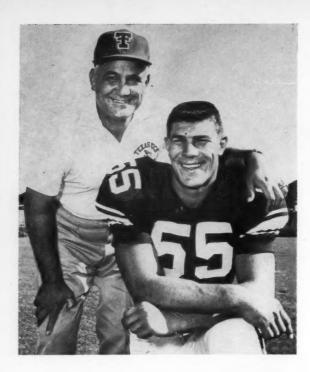
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This month's featured



from TEXAS TECH



DeWITT WEAVER and EMIL HOLUB

COACH DeWITT WEAVER is in his tenth year as athletic director and head football coach at Texas Tech, having gone there from an associate coaching job at University of Tulsa in February, 1951. While building an all-around athletic program worthy of Southwest Conference membership was a major objective. Weaver has also compiled a coaching record of 46-45-4. In five Border Conference campaigns under Weaver, the Raiders took four championships and a runner-up spot with a record of 19-1-2. Weaver's 1953 team won the national scoring title, annexed a 10-1 record, and defeated Auburn 35-13 in the January 1, 1954, Gator Bowl. That victory and a 25-14 win over College of the

Pacific in the 1952 Sun Bowl by Weaver's first Tech team are the only post-season triumphs in Tech history. Coached by Gen. Bob Neyland at University of Tennessee, Weaver emphasizes fundamentals and organization. "Southwesterner of the Year" honors from the Texas Sports Writers Association went to Weaver in 1953. He coached the Border Conference Seniors in the 1954 Salad Bowl, and, picked as a South Coach in the 1955 Blue-Gray Game, had to forego the latter honor when Tech was invited to the Sun Bowl.

EMIL J. HOLUB selected All-American center by football writers and NEA service last year, is expected to be as good or better this season. Holub is 6'4" weighs 215 lbs, and has great speed and a nose for the ball. His great speed caused Coach Weaver to move him from tackle to center and line backer. Fred Russell picked him as a rising star when he was a sophomore and he has more than lived up to his billings. He started 19 straight games before being held out preceding the Arkansas game last season with sinus trouble. He played enough in that game however to be selected by the Dallas News as Southwest Conference lineman of the week. Coaches of opposing teams all sing his praises. His own coach labels him as "the greatest line prospect we have ever had."

C

Defensive Recognition By Your Quarterback

(Continued from Page 15)

scrimmage. Like you, we have plays both runs and passes - we prefer to execute against certain defenses. As in any check-off system, we are trying to operate our attack whereby we increase our percentage-efficiency over the conventional system of calling plays in the huddle where you have a 50-50 chance to have a successful play.

The next step for our quarterback is to learn the normal adjustments that we anticipate versus split-end(s), flankers, slots, and all other formations in our attack. This instruction is best accomplished by lecturing and diagraming, using the blackboard, and then discussing in detail these adjustments with the quarterback using the

Finally, in teaching your quarterback the odd defenses and their many adjustments, you must explain in detail the apparent strength and weakness, if any, of each defense.

Now we are ready to approach the even defenses and define them as having our offensive guards covered, as shown in Fig. 7.

> 800 FIG. 7

Again this alignment does not tell us if it is a box or a 3-deep defense. In a box defense with our guards covered, these are nine men whose alignment we know (Fig. 8). They are the twin-halfbacks, two corner men, two ends, two guards, and a middle linebacker. The two remaining players necessary to complete the defense may be placed in a 61, 45, or a combination of both defenses (Fig. 9).

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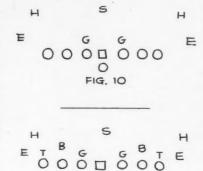
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In an even defense with a 3-deep secondary, we know there are always seven men in dictated positions. They are two halfbacks, a safety, two ends, and two men over our guards (Fig. 10). The other four men can be placed in a position to form a loose or tight six. split-6, and an eight-man line (Fig. 11).



When our opponents use even defenses against us, it is again very important that our quarterback recognize this and knows if our opposition is playing honest. To help him determine immediately what he is facing, we give

FIG 11

him one key zone to check. This zone is up the middle to the safety area. When our quarterback sees his guards covered and a middle linebacker, then he knows, if they are balanced, there can be no safety. This tells our quarterback he is facing a 6-1 or a 4-5 defense. However, when he sees the same situation as above except he sees a safety man, he knows they have rotated the secondary. When the offensive guards are covered, and the quarterback checks the middle zone to find no middle linebacker, then there must be a safety. This means we are facing an 8-man front and a true 3-deep second-

Now you must again instruct your quarterback as to the anticipated adjustments to your formations covering split-end(s), slot, flankers, etc. Repetition during this phase is your best

To summarize the even defenses for your quarterback, you need to explain in detail all defenses and their adjustments as to the apparent strength or

Space did not permit me to discuss in detail how we teach our quarterback defensive recognition. As you know, stacked defenses, over-shifts, and other

(Continued on Page 46)



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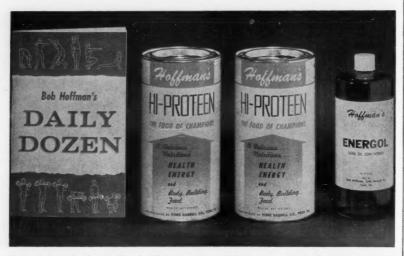
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IF YOU ARE A SUPERMAN

If you are a superman naturally, you can practice your sport and perhaps become a champion. But if you are just an ordinary man to begin, what do you do, just become an ordinary athlete? Or do you do like Olympic champions Bob Richards, Mal Whitfield, Parry O'Brien, Al Oerter or other great champions and record holders Bill Neider, Don Bragg, John Thomas, Billy Cannon, Jackie Jensen, Pete Dawkins, Bob Gutowski, Bob Backus, Frank. Stranahan, Dick Cleveland and Al Wiggans, train with York Barbells, the Bob Hoffman way? 16 of the men who won Olympic championships at Melbourne, were Bob Hoffman's boys grown up, boys who started to read Strength & Health magazine and train with York Barbells, when they entered their teens. And almost without exception these men used Hoffman's Hi-Proteen and Energol. The Olympic team, the Pan-American team, the teams which competed all over the world, were supplied with Hoffman nutritional products.

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Pictured here is the Hoffman's Hi-Proteen-Energol-Daily Dozen Bargain Special. Priced at only \$7.50 for a generous month's supply of these two wonderful nutritional products, it is a rare nutritional bargain in today's usual high-cost market for nutritional products.

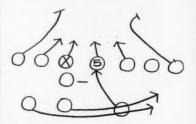
Start making Hi-Proteen and Energol a regular part of your diet. We are offering bargain combinations to encourage you to benefit from these excellent products. For those who want more strength, muscle and added weight, we offer The Gain Weight Special, two cans of Gain Weight Hi-Proteen, purchased separately, \$3.00 per can; a pint of Energol, enough of both products for a month, and the already world-famous DAILY DOZEN, all for \$10.00. If you want to order Energol separately, it is priced at 8 oz. bottle \$3.00, pint \$5.00, quart \$8.00, gallon \$25.00. You will fill 16 \$3.00 bottles with a gallon. If you don't particularly want to gain weight, just to have super health, more strength, greater endurance, we will send you our Bargain Physical Fitness Special, Hoffman Super Hi-Proteen in both tablet and powder form, pint of Energol, Daily Dozen, for \$10.00. This is the combination which so many of America's greatest athletes have been using to their great advantage. You can purchase these products direct from Bob Hoffman, York Barbell Co., York, Pa., or from a health food store if there is one near you. If we can help you in any way, just make your wishes known.

MULTIPLE OFFENSE

(Continued from Page 19)

called. If a blocker finds that he is over three men from the call man, he releases down field

As in the case of the power block, we have found this type of blocking very effective on short yardage. On more than one occasion we have surprised a stunting defense or a "prevent pass defense" by this tactic. Having used the "smash" type blocking, we no longer find it necessary now to teach the many alternatives of the diveblocking rules we were confronted with a few years ago. A play we often run is Right half smash at 5:



Trap blocking

A number of years ago, the leadpost, check and trap principle was the basic blocking of the multiple offensive linemen. It still can be very effective, especially so when used as a change of pace with the other blocking techniques. Generally speaking, the lead-post assignments and their options have not changed since the days of Fritz Crisler of Michigan and "Biggie" Munn and "Duffy" Daughterty of Michigan State.

The multiple offense is an evolution of a great number of football systems. As time progresses, the flexibility of the multiple offense makes it possible to incorporate new ideas.

We feel that to receive maximum returns from our trapping system, we must use the identical backfield actions that we run in our other types of blocking patterns.

Stunting and stacked defenses have increased the problems of a trapping offense, however, a defense of this variety will quite frequently find themselves in difficulty. This difficulty generally stems from the human element of not conforming to the defensive call.

The strength of our trap blocking is based on the thought that in most cases we have a double team block on one side of a hole and a trap on the other side. The trap may come from the inside of the line to the outside or from the outside in. The two on one or lead-post block, as it is referred to, has

a power block by the lead blocker and a prevent penetration block by the post blocker. The lead blocker is never required to block a man he does not have an angle on. In addition, he does not attempt to block a man that is a greater distance from him than head on to his post blocker. Whenever the lead blocker finds he does not have the desired angle for a block, he chooses his second alternative, which is to false of "influence" block the nearest man away from the post block and releases to the nearest linebacker.

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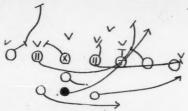
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The post blocker's initial duty is to set up and stop the penetration of the man the lead intends to block. A quick glance will tell the post whether or not the lead has a desired angle. If the angle is not present, the post blocks the first man away from the lead, which makes the post become, in effect, the lead blocker on that particular play. In the event the post blocker finds he has a post situation and a lead assignment at the same time, the lead takes precedent.

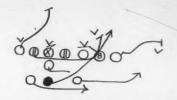
One of the most difficult phases of this type of blocking is to teach the trap blocker to go up into the hole after his man and to "read" the influence block of his teammate. Often, the trapper will interpret the influence block as a full-time block. As a result, he will by-pass the defensive man that should have been blocked. Most skills in football are mastered by repetition. In the case of a fine trap blocker, there is no substitute for repeating the action. A boy who can execute a good trap lock must seek perfection in the following things: (1) Pull and step out with the foot in the direction of the hole, (2) sprint only as deep as his offensive linemen force him to, (3) keep his head between the defensive man and the ball carrier, (4) blast through the man to be trapped, turn him loose when the whistle blows, and (5) be aware that the greater the distance he has to go to the defensive man, the more varied his blocking angle may become.

Whenever the lead post or trap blocks break down, there is very little chance the play will go for appreciable gain. In calling the trap type blocking, we consider the post man as the "call man". The location of the hole has a tendency to vary less when the ball carrier is aware that the post blocker can become the lead blocker when running into certain defenses.

Our 3-trap has reacted well to most every situation it has been called on to attack. It also points out the principles of the lead post type blocking.



- 2 Man Lead (has angle block)
- 3 Man Post for lead
- 5 Man trap (without influence block of 2-Man)
- Man influence and release (does not have angle)



- 3 Man, changes from post to lead (blocks first man away from lead block)
- 5 Man trap (man that has been recipient of influence block).



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SHIRLEY E. HOLMES

University of Nevada

Shirley E. Holmes arrived in Reno on a Jetliner from Rome this fall, where she had been attending the Olympic Games, just in time to begin her sophomore year at the University of Nevada.

Her Olympic Games attendance is a tipoff to her major interest, athletics, with track and field being her favorite spectator sports. Shirley comes from a sports minded family. Her father, Earle "Goldie" Holmes is Director of Athletics and Physical Education at Compton (Calif.) College. Her mother, Mary B. Holmes, a Dominguez High School staff member in Compton, is the Dons' best rooter. Her sister, Sally, a former COACH & ATH-LETE Co-Ed Of The Month, is now going "both ways" as a faculty member at Berkeley (Calif.) High School, and as a graduate student at San Francisco State College across the Bay, and of course her field is physical education. Father, mother, and sister all took their undergraduate work at the University of Nevada.

Shirley attended high school in Compton, where as a senior, she Captained the Comptonettes, outstanding prep coed drill team, which has enjoyed more Coast to Coast TV appearances than any other similar group in the United

Like mother and sister, Shirley is a member of DELTA DELTA DELTA sorority. She is a physical education major, and her personal hobbies are swimming and skiing. She never misses a Rose Bowl Game, attended the 1960 Winter Olympics, and was in San Francisco's Cow Palace this past spring to see Ohio State win the NCAA Basketball Championship from California's Golden Bears.

Oh yes, Shirley is five feet, four inches tall, weighs 115 lbs, has hazel eyes, brown hair, and a suntan from a summer on the beaches that will fade with the Nevada winter.



PREP SPORTS HALL OF FAME

Six more Georgians were chosen to join the state's sports immortals and were inducted into the Georgia Prep Sports Hall of Fame at the annual awards dinner in Atlanta, August 2, 1960

Selections are made by an Honors Court of thirty members, composed of representatives from the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association, the Georgia High School Association, the Press, Radio-TV, members at large, the governor of the state and the state superintendent of Education. Individuals are chosen to Hall of Fame honors on the basis of outstanding achievement or enduring service to prep sports in Georgia. In this the fifth year of the Hall of Fame Association's existence, the following were elected to Hall of Fame honors:



JOE H. PITTARD

Born April 30, 1898 at Winterville, Georgia . Attended Winterville High School, Young Harris College, University of Georgia and Vanderbilt University . . . Played football, baseball and track at Winterville High School . . . Coached football, basketball and track at Gainesville High School, 1923-34 . . . His Gainesville Football Teams won 92, lost 13 . . . Undefeated and state champions 1923, 1924, 1925 . . . Won NGIC basketball tournament, 1934 . . . Track teams won 9th District Meet 9 years . . . Baseball Coach at Georgia Tech since 1946 . . . Member, Board of Stewards, First Methodist Church, Atlanta; Teacher, Men's Sunday School Class; Member, Board of Trustees, Young Harris College . . . Mason . . . Shriner.



HENRY L. LANGSTON

Born January 5, 1893 at Yorkville, South Carolina . . . Attended Conway (S.C.) High School, Furman University Prep, Furman University and Wake Forest College . . . Coached football at Hartsville (S.C.) High School, 1915 . . . Physical Education Director, Wake Forest College 1918-1923 . . Athletic Director, O'Keefe Junior and Senior High School 1924-1955 . . . Coached all sports in junior high; football and baseball in senior high; football and baseball in senior high, 1947-55 . . . Pop Warner Distinguished Service Award for Service to Youth, 1958 . . . Football Coach of the Year Region IIIAA, 1952 . . . Presented Italian War Cross for meritorious conduct in World War I . . . Deacon and teacher of Men's Bible Class, Newton Estates Baptist church, College Park, Georgia.



WRIGHT BAZEMORE

60

Born August 1, 1917 at Fitzgerald, Georgia . . Attended Fitzgerald High School . . . Won 16 letters, 4 each in football, basketball and track, 2 each in tennis and baseball . . . Coach at Valdosta High School since 1940 . . . In football, won 142, lost 30, tied 2 . . . State football champions 1947, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1956, 1957 . . . Coached basketball 1947-52, won 176, lost 22 . . . State basketball champions 1948 . . . Region

Their achievement was outstanding and their service to prep sports was constructive and enduring. May they live forever in our memory and may the spirit which they exemplified be transpired to our posterity.



Joe H. Pittard



Henry L. Langston



Wright Basemore



James Skipworth, Jr.



Tom Slate



Dwight Keith



champions 1950-51 . . . Coached tennis 1947-55 State doubles champions 1951 . . . Region Football Coach of the Year, 1951-52-53-55-56 . . Coach of the Year for State at Large 1947 and 1952 . . . Region Basketball Coach of the Year 1947-48-49-51-52 . . . Coached GACA All-Star Football Team 1948 . . . President, GACA, 1953-54 . . . Member, Park Avenue Methodist Church, Valdosta.



JAMES TURNER SKIPWORTH, JR.

Born December 7, 1918 at Columbus, Georgia . . Attended Columbus High School, Gordon Military College and the University of Georgia . . . At Columbus High, he was a 3 letterman, being outstanding in football, basketball and baseball 1933-34-35-36 . . . Alternate captain football team, 1935 . . . Aternate captain basketbal team, 1936 . . . Bi-City All Star Baseball Team 1935 . . Outstanding leader in school activities . . . President Freshman Class, sports editor school paper, secretary and president Hi-Y Club, President and Vice-President Glee Club, Dramatic Club, Senior Class President, Mr. Columbus High School, 1936, 3 letterman Gordon Military College . . . Football Captain, University of Georgia, 1940 . . . Outstanding senior and outstanding athlete, University of Georgia, 1941 . . . Awarded Silver Star for heroism in 1944 . . . Rose to rank of captain . . . Killed in action, January 17, 1945 . . . Camp Skipworth in Korea named in his memory.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SLATE

Born July 4, 1903 in Atlanta, Georgia . . . Attended Boys High School where he was all-city, all-state in football and basketball . . . Served as football and basketball official in Georgia high schools, Southern Conference and Southeastern Conference 1923-1948 . . . One of the pioneers for better officiating in Georgia . . . His sympathy with and generousity to wholesome athletics has been helpful to the high school program in Georgia through the years. Chairman of the Board of Stewards, Trinity Meth-

odist Church . . . Optimist, Shriner . . . Past Potentate Yaraab Temple.

DWIGHT TAYLOR KEITH

Born October 19, 1900 at Argo, Alabama . . . Attended Jefferson County High School, Birmingham, Alabama . . . Member every athletic team the school sponsored for four years . . . All-State football, basketball and baseball . . Graduate University of Alabama . . . Played football, basketball and baseball at Alabama . . . Coached at Albertville, Alabama, 1923-26; Fort Payne, Alabama, 1926-27; Gulf Coast Military Academy, 1927-28; Georgia Military Academy, 1928-32, Atlanta Boys High School, 1932-42 . . . Assistant football coach, 1932-42; head basketball coach, 1936-42 . . . Runner-up for basketball champion-ship in 1941 . . . One of founders and charter (Continued on Page 28)



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SPORTS HALL OF FAME

(Continued from Page 27)

member of Georgia Athletic Coaches Association and Executive Secretary since 1938 . . . Secretary, Georgia Prep Sports Hall of Fame . . . Presented Pop Warner Distinguished Service Award for Service to Youth, 1960 . . . Member, Sigma Delta Chi, journalistic fraternity, American Football Writers Association, U. S. Basketball Writers Association . . . Served on committee that set up rules for election to National Collegiate Football Hall of Fame . . . Member Trinity Presbyterian Church, Atlanta Kiwanis Club, Masons, Shriners.

Others who have been voted to Hall of Fame honors in the past years are:

1956

Vernon Smith, Macon C. T. "Gabe" Tolbert, Atlanta John Varnedoe, Savannah Selby H. Buck, Macon Joe H. Jenkins, Vienna Clint Castleberry, Atlanta

1957

John Carson, Atlanta John "Stumpy" Thomason, Atlanta R. L. Doyal, Atlanta E. P. Staples, Perry Harold E. McNabb, Albany Charlie Roberts, Atlanta i

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1958

Joseph W. Bean, Atlanta W. O. Cheney, Atlanta George M. Phillips, Atlanta Quinton Lumpkin, Macon Sidney Scarborough, Atlanta Jack Roberts, Gainesville

1959

Samuel F. Burke, Thomaston H. D. Butler, Columbus A. Drane Watson, Gainesville Ray Beck, Cedartown George Matthews, Columbus Dr. Mark Smith, Macon

TEACHING THE QUARTERBACKS

(Continud from Page 13)

Let's say for example that it is in early fall and we are preparing for our opening game. We have been drilling our quarterbacks on what defenses we are anticipating our opponents to use and where they will be employed, and also what plays should be used against what defense. When the quarterbacks are well versed on these things, it is time to play our little game. The coach will go to the blackboard and draw a diagram of a football field. He will then draw up the defense that

we anticipate our opponent to use on the hash mark, middle of the field, goal line, and short yardage. On the other side of the diagram he will write up each quarterback a backfield. By doing this, the quarterback will always know who is in his backfield. If he know his personnel properly, he will be able to use his man properly. If he has a slow backfield, he would not run end sweep, etc. If he has a good blocker he must use him, etc. The coach will explain to the boys the con-



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dition of the field, wind, etc., and then it is time to play. The coach will pick out one of the quarterbacks and say something like this: Our opponent kicked off to us and we returned the ball to the 25 yard line on the right hash mark. And he will plot the position on the diagram. The quarterback will then take into consideration the defense we expect the opponent to be in, and he will call a play accordingly. If he makes a good call, the coach will say, O. K., you made 4 yards, now it is 2 and 6. If the quarterback made a bad call, the coach will say, "you lost three yards on that play" and he will then explain why. If the quarterback takes too long in calling his play, the coach will stop him, give him a five yard penalty, and instead of 2nd and 6 it will be 2nd and 11. Under certain situations and the quarterback makes a good call, the coach can give him a real good gain and maybe a touchdown. By using this game, a quarterback can learn to call plays by anticipating defenses in all areas of the field. He can also practice giving the ball to the proper ball carrier. For instance, he would not call an end sweep with a slow back carrying the ball. He would also not use his best blocker to carry the ball a lot. He should use him to block, of course.

While one quarterback is playing the game, the others are listening, and they can hear the criticisms. If one quarterback fails to make his first down, he must punt, and the coach will appoint another quarterback to take over. After every play the coach will plot the position of the ball on the diagram and by this, the players know what defense to anticipate.

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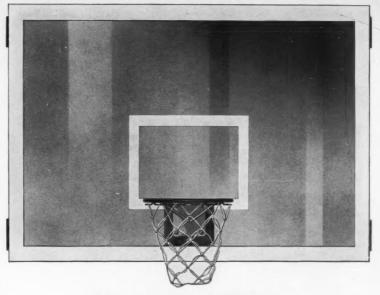
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This is a wonderful drill for our quarterback. He always knows who is in his backfield, where the ball is in relation to the field, the anticipated defense for each area of the field, etc. If the quarterback can remember the best plays against certain defenses and how to run the clock out, stop the clock, when to try to score, etc., the score will show it. With all things being equal, the quarterback who has the mental ability to sustain the ball for a long drive and a touchdown, will usually be your best boy.

Teaching the quarterbacks to make the proper selection at the crucial time has always been and always will be a major factor in coaching. The main thing is to impress upon the quarterbacks the importance of a thorough understanding of the offense and give him as many opportunities as possible to experience various situations.



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POP WARNER FOOTBALL

WITH THE advent of crisp autumn air, thousands of American boys reap the many benefits of playing organized, orderly football. This has been brought about by the National Pop Warner Conference, which is to gridiron what Little League is to the diamond. The Conference is set up to teach boys the game, and its character building benefits, under conditions of adequate equipment, competent coaching, and proper officiating.

The Conference, named after Glenn S. (Pop) Warner, famous college coach and inventor of modern football, began at the Northeast Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce in 1930 through the efforts of Joseph J. Tomlin, prominent Swarthmore College and Harvard Law School alumnus, who wanted to bring street corner kids closer to college brand of football.

National prominence came to the Conference with its first bowl game in 1948. This was a contest between a Philadelphia team and a New York squad, the latter sponsored by Frank Sinatra. The following year General Bob Neyland sent a team from the University of Tennessee area to Easton, Pa., for the second bowl game.

The nation-wide publicity given these two games made Warner Head-quarters in Philadelphia a busy spot. The twelve staff members, all unpaid, act as a clearing house for boys football throughout the U.S.A., with some 400 towns and cities participating. They have made contact football a safe and sane activity.

The bowl games arranged by the Conference are not primarily athletic contests, but rather youth festivals. The idea is to bring together, for the purpose of understanding and fellowship, kids from two widely separated towns.

Over this weekend, the boys live together, swap tales and experiences, and get to know each other as only youngsters 9 through 13 can. The guest team visits the local sights plus any nearby spots of historical or educational interest. After the game, awards are made to members of both teams; the same trophy to all no matter whether on the losing or winning team. All emphasis is placed, not on winning-at-all-costs, but rather on clean, hard play and good sportsmanship.

All players and coaches participating in bowl games are subscribers to scholarship-development division of the Conference — the Little Scholars, Inc. This program, during the past two years, improved school grades thirty per cent in the teams participating in this amazing experiment in utilizing football teams as study clubs.

In order to supply boys and coaches with frequent and interesting material a monthly magazine is sent each subscriber.

This subscription also makes the top scholarly boys eligible for an All American Team vacation each June in Philadelphia-New York area. Each player tries to become a "B" or better student in school studies since he wants his team to win the World Champsionship Trophy, which was won last June by P.A.L. of Phillipsburg, N.J., with an "A" minus school average and an undefeated untied football season.

The magic of this innovation is that it makes school work a team sport. It gives a football youngster a chance to shine in the classroom as well as out on the field. And, what is most important, it makes studying a he-man activity.

The story of Pop Warner Football will appear over ABC-TV as a Walt Disney Show Sundays, November 20 and 27 at 6:30 to 7:30 p.m., High School coaches interested in setting up a Pop Warner program may write Tom Willis, Executive Director, Northeast Phila Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia 24. Pa.



DOUGLAS STEARLY

Douglas Stearly, prominent Collegeville, Pa., business man and sports enthusiast, is one of the more active National Pop Warner Trustees both at the national as well as local levels.

Doug sponsors three Pop Warner Football teams in his community as well as acts as one of the key sponsors of the annual Kids' Army-Navy Bowl Game — which this fall will take place November 26, right after the big Army-Navy Game in Philadelphia's Municipal Stadium. The kids will play their setto under the lights on the Collegeville Community Field.

Doug is a native of the Collegeville area, being born in Trappe, Pa., in 1920. He has resided there the past 40 years. He got his schooling at Trappe Elementary School and at Collegeville-Trappe Joint High School, participating in football, his first love.

After a short service tour, he retired to civilian life and started his own trucking business; until 1950 he drove and repaired his own trucks, and in addition, handled the office work. Today Stearly's Motor Freight has 86 trailers and 35 tractors working out of the main terminal at Conshohocken, Pa. There is a branch terminal at Trappe, Pa., with an office in North Bergen, N. J. Last year he opened another business—The Stearly Tire Center in Trappe, Pa.

Doug has always been interested in sports with football and sports cars his specialty. He owns several racing cars and enters them in meets all over the country. He owns one of the Indianapolis championship race cars.

On January 23, 1960, Doug married Laura Beideman, a beautiful Drexel Tech graduate from Collegeville. She and Doug make a fine team since Laura helps him run the trucking business, attends all his racing car events and pitches in on all local and national Pop Warner programs.

HOW TO STUDY

By PAUL PUPI

Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.

I have always had a burning desire to compete and excel in athletics. The desire was fostered in me as a youngster when I came in contact with the athletes by whom I would most like to pattern my athletic career. In each and every case I noticed that the successful athletes had a definite goal to strive toward.

I noticed another tremendously important factor—an athlete must be able to organize his time in order to include enough time for study, practice, strenuous training and, of course, moderate pleasure. But most of all, I realized that there wasn't any short cut to success. It would come with plenty of hard work and sacrifice.

The medical profession was my chosen career, and I knew how valuable the wonderful opportunity for participating in athletics would be to me. If conquered, the challenges of hard work, sacrifice and the organization of my time would be tremendous assets to me in life. These I had to deal with as a member of an athletic team,

to deal with as a member of an athletic team, and in the future I will experience similar circumstances in the medical field, helping people as a doctor.

As I viewed my approaching athletic career, I was quick to realize there were a few obstacles I alone had to overcome.

One of the primary problems was size. In comparison with today's giant-sized athletes of six-feet tall or better, I was small. But I knew that with proper exercise along with good eating habits and complete abstinence from tobacco and alcohol I would be able to overcome this disadvantage through a strong physical condition.

Another problem confronting me was the high expenses of attending college. I came from a large family and could not expect much help from my parents. I attacked this problem two

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First, I knew how important it would be to excel not only on the athletic field but also in the classroom. If I were able to achieve high grades with my high school work, there would be a possibility of a scholastic or honor scholarhip to help defray college costs. If I also could excel in athletics, with God's graces, I might be privileged with an athletic grant to further assist

Secondly, I knew it was important to have strong will and determination. It would be imperative that I convert time spent "loafing with the boys on the corner" to time in the library and studying in privacy.

When the goals were attained, it was the most wonderful feeling in the world. I was able to appreciate the accomplishment because I believed I had worked hard through a strong will and never-ending determination.

Most youngsters developed some interest in sports. Most have so-called "idols" who are looked up to with the dream that some day they may become just as outstanding in their best-loved sports. The youth of today envision becoming All-Americans and being held in high esteem by other people.

I was the same way, and, in fact, I still have sports personalities whom I look up to. However, I do not admire these men for just their achievements in sports alone, but rather I admire them for their accomplishments both on and off the playing field.

Back when I was in the elementary grades, I grew up thinking that playing sports was the most important thing to do in life. While advancing into junior high school and then high school, I continued to have this great love for sports and for my many idols.

Exactly when it was, I'm not sure, but I began to think about my future and what my function in life might be. I knew that I must study and begin making something of myself. Playing sports and forgetting most everything else would not provide for my future life. In my hometown I had seen many great athletes rise and fall, much like the great Roman empire, primarily because they had not planned for the future.

because they had not planned for the future.

These boys were stars in high school, but now they were forgatten man

they were forgotten men.

I did not wish to follow in their footsteps, so
I then placed my studies ahead of sports, and
I was determined to go on to college and fulfill my plans.

Thus, my first step in the right direction came in the early years of high school. I began to plan my subjects more carefully. I was interested in all the science courses, including physics, biology, plus all of the mathematics courses.

plus all of the mathematics courses.

Along with such subjects I played football, basketball and baseball, and simultaneously learned how to study and have time for sports and social life. These activities did not keep me from my one important goal — studies must come first.

The habit of always doing my school work as soon as possible came first. I was determined to never let myself get behind in any subject. Every free moment in school was used to do my homework.

After school was through for the day, I would go to practice for the sport that was in season. Following practice in the evening I would complete the remaining homework. It wasn't long until I completely developed these study habits, and they became routine from then on. With my schedule planned accordingly I found that I had more free time. Having too much time can be a dangerous thing, however, for there will be a tendency to take it easy and to spend time foolishly when there is nothing to do.

My studying and planning began to pay off for me in my last year at Monaca (Pa.) High School. With proper planning and study habits I received high grades in all of my subjects. I continued the desire to do my best in any sport that I played. Thus, upon graduation I was rewarded with a scholastic scholarship and an athletic grant to Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa. I had received the much needed financial assistance by studying hard and participating in athletics in high school.

I entered college without any doubts or fears.
I was now accustomed to studying and playing sports, but I knew that college work would not be

Enrolled in the pre-medical course, my plans are to become a doctor. Should I succeed in this profession, I will attribute all of my success to the proper planning and organization of my time. Always on call, a doctor has many responsibilities and must plan his time much the same as a sportsminded student.

During my first year at college I noticed that the professors respect a student who participates in some sport. Even more respect was given a

(Continued on Page 43)



PAUL PUPI

Pre-Med Junior at Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa., who made the 1960 Pop Warner All America Team of College Scholar-Athletes last June. He is a native of Monaca, Pa. By Morgan, his college grid coach, says "In 20 years of coaching Paul Pupi is one of the most intelligent, competitive athletes as well as one who can grasp the situation and react immediately. His attitudes, ability, and desire enable him to be the best I have ever coached."



In the lower right-hand corner, next to Walt Disney (waving) is Charlie Lowenthal, head man for West Coast division of National Pop Conference. Lowenthal is a Temple University graduate and a practicing Philadelphia lawyer.

Temple University graduate and a practicing Philadelphia lawyer.

The National Pop Warner DISNEY-LAND Bowl Game is held every December in Anaheim, California, matching East vs.

West teams having top records in both football and school grades.

Teams with top age 13, top weight 115, interested in bidding for a post in this year's DISNEYLAND bowl game should contact

CHARLIE LOWENTHAL, NATIONAL POP WARNER CONFERENCE, PHILADELPHIA 34, PENNA.





JUCO

GEORGE KILLIAN

"GO WEST YOUNG MAN" was once the rallying call. But for Junior College athletics in 1938, it was the East that held a wealth of untapped resources and opportunities. Thirteen California junior colleges formed the NJCAA in Fresno, 23 years ago. Since then through the efforts of these pioneers, 250 member colleges from 36 states make up the organizations roster.

Track and Field was the first sponsored sport for the young association. Now Basketball, Golf, Football, Cross Country, Baseball, Tennis, and Rifle have been added.

Growth of this scope must depend upon responsible and forward looking leadership. For the past eleven years Dr. Reed K. Swenson of Weber College, Ogden, Utah has supplied this

leadership as NJCAA president.

This year's officers in addition to Dr. Swenson are: Vice-President, Charles S. Sesher, Hutchinson Junior College, Hutchinson, Kansas; Secretary Hobart Bolerjack, Benton Harbor Community College, Benton Harbor, Michigan; and Treasurer Gerald D. Allard, Long Island Ag-Tech Institute, Farmingdale, New York.

The Service Bureau has been shifted from Compton College, Compton, California to Dodge City Junior College, Dodge City, Kansas. J. Paul Shelden, Regional Director of Region VI has taken over the reins from Compton College's well known athletic director Earl "Goldie" Holmes. Laurence J. Burton of Weber College remains as editor of the JUCO REVIEW.

The nation's juco football teams are in full swing preping for the top spots in the North-South divisional areas in anticipation of being selected to play in this year's National Junior College Championship Football game. At this time Northereastern A & M College of Miami, Oklahoma, the 1959 National Champion, is a strong choice to repeat. Northeastern A & M stopped Texarkana College at Texarkana, 10-7 in last year's Fourth Annual Championship Football game.

The National Championship Football game is staged under the Chairmanship of Wendell H. McMurray, Region III Director. Wendell is from Chanute Junior College of Chanute, Kansas.

Following last years initial success, Cross Country will again appear on the national juco scene. This years National Invitational Cross Country meet will be held at Flint, Michigan, with Flint Junior College as host. The meet will be under the Chairmanship of Roy Doornboss, Region XII Director and athletic director at Flint.

The Cobleskill "Aggies" of Cobleskill Ag-Tech Institute, Cobleskill, New York, last years national winners, will have a veteran team returning, having lost only Norm Marinic from their first five place winners. Steve Warde, long time cross country coach of the Aggies, will not return to the helm. He has accepted a local high school administrative post. Fred Bennett, former ass't at Mohawk Valley Technical Institute, Utica, New York will inherit this squad. Fred moves over to Cobleskill as cross country coach and athletic director. Albert "Nick" Iorio, former athletic director, moved up to Dean of

ALL-STAR STAND TAKEN

The NJCAA legislative body at its last meeting took a very definite stand on All-Star competition involving junior college athletes. The legislative policy adopted by this group rules that:

 No member institution shall permit any employee to participate directly or indirectly in the management, coaching, officiating, promotion or player selection of any All-Star team or contest involving junior college players unless sanctioned by the NJCAA. Facilities of a member school can be made available only providing the contest is first sanctioned by the NJCAA.

The penalty for violation by an employee of a member college shall result in the offending college being placed on probation for a period of one year. The member college may not participate in any Regional or National competition sponsored by the NJCAA during the probationary period

No student of a member college may participate in an All-Star or contest involving junior college players unEDITOR'S NOTE: We take pride in introducing our new JUCO columnist, George Killiam. George is director of athletics and basketball coach at Erie County Technical Institute, Buffalo, New York, a position he has held since 1954. He is Service Bureau Director of Region 15, NJCAA and also assistant director of that region.

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He is a graduate of Valley Stream Central High School, Valley Stream, L. I., New York. He took his B. S. in education at Ohio Northern University and received his Master's Degree from the University of Buflalo. He spent three years in the Army, two of which were in Europe with the 453rd AAA Bn., 83rd Division. He lettered in baseball and basketball at Ohio Northern and pitched Ohio Northern to its only undefeated baseball season to capture the Ohio Conference crown. Before going to Erie County Technical Institute, he served as athletic director for two years at Whaton High School, Wharton, Ohio.

We welcome him into the family. Watch for his informative report each month on the junior college sports front.

less sanctioned by the legislative assembly of the NJCAA.

The penalty for violation of this policy ruling by an individual student of a member college shall be the termination of his eligibility in all sports activities (Regional or National) sponsored by the NJCAA.

JUCO JOTS:

The 1960 United States Olympic team was well stocked with former junior college athletes. Compton Junior College, Compton, California showed the way with six places on the Rome bound team.

Gordon Hall, Ron Severa, and Ron Volmer won berths on the U.S. Water Polo team, while Charles Dumas, in the High Jump, Herman Stokes, in the Hop-Step-Jump, and Dickey Howard, in the 400 Meter Hurdles were mainstays of the Track and Field squad.

Charles Dumas, current junior college record holder innthe high jump and hurdler Dickey Howard are still undergraduates, Charles at U.S.C., and Dickey at the University of New Mexico. The other four former Tartars have completed their collegiate work. Stokes is with the U.S. Postal Department; Severa is a member of the Armed Forces; Volmer is an optometrist; and Hall is in private business.

The six Tartars were joined by two former Westchester Community College, White Plains, New York, greats. John Pagkos, was a member of the United States Canoeing team, competing in the 500 Meter Kayak Double Blade Relay. Jim Laird, one of Westchesters all time cross country greats was a member of the U.S. Walking team.

In Rome to cheer on the former

juco's were Herschel Smith, who coached Dumas, Howard, and Stokes in junior college competition, and Shirley E. Holmes, daughter of Comptons athletic director, Earl "Goldie" Holmes. Shirley now attends the University of Nevada. . . . Compton College's football squad will take to the air this fall in a new first among junior colleges. The Tartars will travel to Phoenix, Arizona and Grand Junction, Colorado via United Airlines Charter Plane. United transports the Los Angeles Rams to their away games, so when the Tartars fly this fall, they will be eating the same special steaks United feeds the pros, and enjoying the same flight service the play for pay gridders receive. . . . NJCAA Certificates of Service were presented to Henry V. Porter, Chicago, Illinois; Dr. H. E. Jenkins, President of Tyler Junior College, Tyer, Texas; and Hilmer G. Lodge, San Mateo, California. Certificates are awarded to those who have given gratuitously of their time and services to the NJCAA for many years. . . . Five Eastern New York Juco's, Hudson Valley Community College, Cobleskill Ag-Tech Institute, Mohawk Valley Technical Institute, Morrisville Ag-Tech Institute, and Delhi Ag-Tech Institute, have banded together to form the Eastern New York Junior College Baseball Conference. An eight game conference schedule will get underway in 1961. . . . Dutchess Community College, Poughkeepsie, New York, making plans to play nite baseball in the 61 season. . . . Rockland Community College, Suffern, New York, will field its first varsity soccer team this fall. Ed Green, Rocklands Director of Athletics will coach his squad through an eight game schedule. Hudson Valley Community College, Troy, New York, makes its debut in varsity cross country this fall. Donald Schmidt, Hudsons Director of Athletics will guide his harriers in a six meet slate. . . . Three New York junior colleges move into new and larger campuses this fall, Erie County Technical Institute, Buffalo, New York; Mohawk Valley Technical Institute, Utica, New York; and Hudson Valley Community College, Troy, New

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EFFECT OF HEAT

(Continued from Page 20)
the training and participation of athletes in football during hot and humid
weather conditions, to exert good judgment in controlling these conditions
as much as possible. One cannot change
the weather, but we can schedule practice sessions during the coolest part of
the day and require the least amount
of clothing and protective gear possi-

The performance and efficiency of the athlete on certain days may not be due to inaptness or lack of desire on his part, he may be suffering from some of the ill effects of heat! You will probably be the last one to know from the individual about his symptoms. In his zeal to make good, and in order not to jeopardize his chances of making the team, he may not be aware of, or admit certain early symptoms. What then are some of these symptoms which one should be on the alert to detect in the athlete or should recognize if reported? They may be vertigo, headache, weakness, visual distriburbance, nausea, vomiting, either flushing or pallor of the skin, either a hot dry skin or profuse perspiration, mental sluggishness, stumbling or unsteady gait, fainting, complete collapse and unconcsciousness. In any event if one is in doubt have the individual drop out a few minutes for observation and interrogation by the trainer or team physician.

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IRVING T. MARSH

New York Herald Tribune

EARLY FOOTBALL JOTTINGS -Temple University, which earned the nickname of the Owls because it played most of its games under arclights back in the days when Temple was a power, is returning to night football after a seven-year hiatus. The Owls were to have opened their season against Kings Point under Temple Stadium lights on Sept. 24 in their first game under their new coach, George Makris, who came from Bolling Air Forice Base to replace Pete Stevens. Last time the Owls were owlish was in 1953. They have another nocturnal engagement, against Buffalo on Oct. 1.

Here's a twist: A football team will honor its president. Plans are under way by members of the Boston University Varsity Club to honor University President Harold C. Case, who has been a firm supporter of university athletics during his nine years at Back Bay. The "Appreciation Day" will be staged at B.U.'s home opener, against Holy Cross, on Oct. 1.

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COACH & ATHLETE

1905 Piedmont Rd., N. E. ATLANTA 9, GEORGIA Oklahoma, Notre Dame and Georgia Tech are rated the three top-post war college teams in the country in Roger Saylor's newly-announced football ratings.

Saylor is the Penn State teacherstatistician who annually rates high school and college football teams by combining won-lost records with his own strength-of-schedule formula.

The leaders are three of four major teams in the country winning 100 or more games in intercollegiate competition during the years from 1946 through 1959. Mississippi is the fourth.

Trailing Oklahoma (average rating of 496), Notre Dame (492) and Georgia Tech (483) in the Saylor ratings are Ohio State (475) Michigan (475) Texas (471), Michigan State (470), Mississippi (469), U.C.L.A. (468) Tennessee (465) Wisconsin (460), Louisiana State (459) Army (457) Rice (453) and Southern California (453).

Rounding out the top 25 are Illinois (451), Maryland (451), Kentucky (450), Southern Methodist (450) Iowa (448), Texas Christian (447), Duke (444), Purdue (443), Baylor (441), and California (439).

ODDS AND ENDS - Navy's 150pound football team will begin defense of its Eastern Intercollegiate League title on the road - against Rutgers on Oct. 8. . . . The Middies were unbeaten in six games a year ago. . . . The nearer the approach of the season the more hopeful the Columbia Lions are that this is The Year for Buff Donneli. . . . Having won only three games the last two years, the Columbias believe that their team can finish in the first division of the Ivy League, at least, and the main reason for this optimism is a group of 20 veteran players, led by ten interior linemen who will form one of the biggest forward walls in Columbia history — an average of 215 pounds. . . . Army and Buffalo, who were to have opened their season on Sept. 17, originally were scheduled to scrimmage each other on that date, but the interest was so great that the boys decided to make it a game for the record. . . . The Syracuse-Army game at New York's Yankee Stadium on Nov. 5 already was a virtual sellout in late August. . . . Henry Opperman, Penn State football captain, is the first end to lead a Nittany Lion team since 1954, when Jim Garrity co-captained the squad with Don Balthaser. . . . Boston football writers and coaches are setting a precedent for the second year in a row. . . . Having inaugurated "bruncheon meetings," beginning at 11 a.m. (much to the delight of the coaches, who now can get back to practice earlier), the Boston scribes have decided to hold their weekly meetings on Wednesdays instead of Mondays, as heretofore. . . . And the colleges pros will meet separately.

MORE ODDS AND ENDS - Most promising of the new backs at Cornell is a 5-9, 175-pound sophomore, Jim Lampkins, of Buffalo, N. Y., who sparked last year's freshman team. . . . Yale's pre-season football camp had candidates reporting from such widelyseparated spots as Kailua Kona, Hawaii; Two Dot, Montana; Paris, France, and Skovde, Sweden. . . . The Eli quarterback, Tom Singleton, spent the summer as a ranch hand in Montana (and he said his hardest assignment was the branding of cattle); Ian Robertson, sophomore end, was employed in construction work in his home town of Kailua Kona; Jim King, senior tackle. worked for an oil company in Paris, and senior quarterback Willford Welch, was employed by an automobile company in Sweden. Lee Mallory, senior quarterback from Memphis, Tenn. was, as he expressed it, "an unpaid assistant to my father."

Fourteen lettermen are included in the squad of 58 with which Delaware hopes to retain its Lambert Cup, emblematic of the Eastern small college championship. . . . The Blue hens have named Gene Watson their soccer and wrestling coach to succeed Alden (Whitey) Burnham, who resigned to take similar posts at Dartmouth. . . The squad in the East probably richest in lettermen is Rutgers, which had 23 at pre-season practice to the delight of its new coach, Johnny Bateman, who has installed the Winged T in place of the single wing the Scarlet Knights used last year under John Siegman. . . Adelphi College will serve as host for the first annual Athletic Association of Long Island Colleges soccer tournament, to be held Sept. 28-30. . . . Five teams - Adelphi, Kings Point, Hofstra, C.W. Post and New York Aggies.



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JACK HORNER

The Durham Herald

THE ATLANTIC Coast Conference
has two of the nation's leading
football pitchers — pardon, passers.
They are senior Norm Spead of Wake

They are senior Norm Snead of Wake Forest and junior Roman Gabriel of North Carolina State, top-ranking signal callers.

Gabriel, only a sophomore, was just about the whole show for the Wolfpack in 1959. Without previous varsity experience and without superior protection on his passes, the rookie sensation came up with a fancy pitching average. He hit 81 of 134 attempts for 60.5 per cent. Only seven of his aerials fell into enemy hands.

With a better team behind him this fall, Coach Earle Edwards is expecting even bigger things from the junior from Wilmington, N. C.

"Gabriel is as good a passer as there is in college football today," is what Edwards says of his prized protege.

"Throw Gabriel, Throw!" is the favorite chant of N. C. State students at Wolfpack games. With the 225-pound, six-foot-three Gabriel throwing to more capable receivers this year, the Wolfpack could be the surprise team of the Atlantic Coast Conference after losing its last nine games a year ago.

Turning to Snead, a polished senior who is a strong candidate for All-Star honors, the Wake Forest senior was the fifth leading total offense performer in the nation in 1959.

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No less than 12 of his 82 completions in 191 throwing attempts went for touchdowns as he amassed 1,361 aerial yards.

The six-four, 210-pound Snead, who hails from Warwick, Va., directs a well-balanced offensive at Wake Forest. In fact, the Baptists were the best offensive team in the conference last year, averaging 313.9 yards per game.

With Snead at the controls, there's little wonder Wake Forest entered the campaign ranked as one of the favorites to walk off with the loop championship.

"He's a great one," new Coach Billy Hildebrand says of Snead. "He's the type of passer the pros like."

It might be pointed out that Snead's favorite target in high school, end Bobby Allen, followed him to Wake Forest, or vice versa. Anyway, Allen, also a senior, was the leading pass receiver in the conference last year, latching onto 25 catches for 462 yards and four touchdowns.

The Snead-Allen combination is a formidable one.

The conference is not without other aerial-minded quarterbacks. Gordon Fischer compiled a splendid passing record as a sophomore for Virginia's winless Cavaliers last season.

Fischer, who hails from Annandale, Va., completed 58 of 119 throws for 603 yards and slightly better than a 50 per cent average. Rising Senior Arnold Dempsey, another Cavalier, hit 39 of 79 attempts for 407 yards.

Maryland's Dale Betty and Dick Novak, passing from Coach Tom Nugent's tricky I formations, threw 148 times between them. Betty, as a sophomore, completed 39 of 76 for 562 yards and nine touchdowns. Novak, as a junior, was on the target 32 times in 72 tosses for 484 yards and four touchdowns.

The third-ranking passer in the conference a year ago, North Carolina's Jack Cummings, is now with the Philadelphia Eagles, paving the way for rising junior Ray Farris to unlimber his throwing arm more often.

Knowing Coach Jim Hickey's desire to mix a good aerial game with a sound running attack, he's likely to let Farris throw caution to the wind. He hit 24 of 54 last year despite Cummings' 63 completions in 144 tries.

Two passers who bear watching are Lowndes Shingler of Clemson and Don (Ace) Altman of Duke.

With Harvey White graduated, Shingler, who played in White's shadows for two years, is sure to come into his own. He has broken up several games with his aerial darts, including the Blue bonnet Bowl victory over Texas Christian last December.

Altman, the amazing sophomore baseball pitcher last spring, played sparingly last fall. He's the only Duke QB who has seen previous varsity duty. If Coach Murray passes, Altman will be on the throwing end.

Altman, who was nothing short of a passing sensation as a freshman two years ago, found time to throw on 30 occasions last season and connected 19 times for 214 yards and one touchdown. He had only two interceptions.

The conference individual rushing title is up for grabs this year. Of the 11 top runners a year ago, only three are back. The other eight are gone, including the three leaders.

Duke's sophomore whiz kids of a year ago, Joel Arrington and Jack Wilson, and Wake Forest's Joe Bonecutter are the returnees. Arrington carried the ball 92 times for 44 yards and an impressive 4.8 average. He blossomed into one of the finest Blue Devil runners in years. Wilson netted 376 yards in 97 rushes for a 3.9 average.

This halfback twosome is one of the conference's strongest one-two punches, and Arrington and Wilson are expected to be even more troublesome for the opposition as juniors in 1960.

Joe Bonecutter, pile-driving Wake Forest fullback, averaged 4.4 with 372 yards in 84 carries last fall and finished 11th among the rushers. Arrington was fourth and Wilson ninth.

Jim Joyce of Maryland (567 yards), Phil Lavoie of South Carolina (552) and Doug Cline of Clemson (449) were the top three yardage men a year ago and all three graduated.

Bobby Allen, Snead's No. 1 receiver at Wake Forest, was the ACC's top pass catcher with 25 to his credit. He's the only one of the top four back this

Wayne Wolff, Wake Forest tackle who pulls out of the line to do his teams punting, returns to defend his conference kicking laurels. He averaged 41.1 yards for 24 boots in 1959, tops in the ACC.

CO



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... because no low-cuts were ever made with a design and feature as sensible as MacGregor's "Shur-Stay." This radically different and effective upper drops below the ankle bone on each side of the shoe, is high enough in front and back so that it cannot come off when laced properly. No gimmicks, no straps, no special laces;

just good, sensible design. Identified by the sweeping white Vinyl binding which adds style—does a job, too, in preventing stretch. MacGregor low-cut football shoes with "Shur-Stay" are available now in 4 models from your MacGregor dealer. See them today.



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TOM SILER

Knoxville News-Sentinel

Jake Gibbs the Ole Miss hero, could be a well-heeled young man long before most college boys get the mortgage paid off . . . it's like this: The Rebel athlete is an authentic star in football and baseball. . . . There are now two professional football leagues and there could be three baseball leagues by the time Jake is ready to talk business. . . . Jake is a triplethreat back in football, a hard-hitting third baseman in baseball who already has turned down offers in excess of \$50,000 . . . the line forms at the right, gentlemen, in June of 1961 . . . meanwhile, Jake has asked the bonus-minded gentry to keep their distance. . .

Famous athletes from all over gathered recently at Hy-Lake camp near Sparta, Tenn, to work and study in a meeting of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes... Sessions held on the banks of the Caney Fork river were led by Bob Pettit, Bill Wade and Phil King, all great athletes in SEC play... Also, TPI's Jimmy Hagan and his coach. Johnny Oldham, Lt. Lon Herzbrun, former Tennessee guard; George Volkert, ex-Georgia Tech running star and Bob Taylor, former Vanderbilt end ... 200 prep athletes from many states attended the lectures and demonstrations.

Ned Neely's SEC victory in the finals of the tennis tournament in Knoxville was definitely anticlimatic . . . he won with ease over the favorite, Crawford Henry, of Tulane, 8-6, 6-3, after falling behind, 2-5, in the first set . . . but the real match was Neely's semifinal conquest of sophomore Jim Shaffer of Florida, a southpaw who figures to be better than either of the other two in time . . . Neely, a Georgia Tech senior, was so pent-up in the final match - he had been the runnerup two years in a row - that when the decisive point was scored he whooped, "I won." . . . later, in the excitement he cut a gash in his head on a car door and had to go to the hospital for stitches in the scalp.

Zipp Newman's dandy football poll each spring (Birmingham News) was quite revealing . . . Ole Miss, as expected, is the topheavy favorite to take the championship away from Georgia, rated No. 3 behind Auburn. . . Tech was in the fourth spot followed by LSU, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Florida, Vanderbilt, Mississippi State and Tulane. . . . Tennessee and Vanderbilt placed no men on the first and second all-conference preview teams. . . The poll tabbed Mississippi State as having the toughest SEC slate, Ken-

tucky next. . . . But neither has much opposition outside the league . . . Kentucky has probably the easiest overall schedule in the circuit, meeting Marshall, Xavier and Florida State plus seven SEC foes. . . . Georgia Tech has the toughest schedule over the 10-game stretch and doubtless will make the most money.

Auburn's Joel Eaves was the honor guest at a dinner in Decatur, Ala., receiving a new car as a reward for having led the Tigers to the SEC basketball title. . . . Redus Collier, an Auburn trustee, referred to Eaves as the "Moses and Joshua who led Auburn out of the basketball woods" . . . and did it with Southern boys, to boot. . . . Eaves is most deserving, having done a superior job of coaching in recent years . . . he helps out in football, too.

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Frank. Broyles, the Tech-trained young coach at Arkansas, has hired Jack Davis, Natchez, Miss. high coach whose prize pupil in 1959 football was the celebrated Perry Lee Dunn, a quarterback who has signed with Ole Miss. . . . Davis' new job immediately inspired talk that possibly Dunn would wind up at Arkansas. . . . Broyles plucked a Mississippi prize two years ago, one Lance Alworth who forfeited his Ole Miss scholarship when he decided to get married. . . . Auburn, we hear, had its most rugged spring practice in many years. . . . And Bobby Dodd at Tech said his spring drills were the best ever in his 15 years at the helm. . . . Tennessee concentrated on offense in the spring and dusted off the old buck-lateral - looked good, too, with Red Glass rambling on lots of wide stuff.

Ollan Cassell, the son of an ex-coal miner in Southwest Virginia, currently has the best time in the country at the quarter-mile, 46.2... Cassell transferred from East Tennessee State to Houston two years ago....

Taz Anderson ended spring practice at Georgia Tech as a bright end prospect after two years at fullback. Wally Butts and Mrs. Butts left for Europe early in May, the trip a gift from Lou Wolfson, industrialist and longtime friend of the family. . . . Joe Arnold, the Danville, Ky., lawyer who organized the syndicate that paid \$1,250,000 for Bally Ache, is a former halfback star at Washington and Lee. . . Virginia High in Bristol set up a new clinic early in June and brought in Dave Nelson of Delaware, Ray Graves of Florida, Gomer Jones of Oklahoma, Rip Engle of Penn State, Everett Case of N. C. State and Fred Schaus of West Virginia . . . not bad for a beginner.





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BERT BERTINE

Champaign-Urbana Courier

"HOW LUCKY can you get?" impishly inquired Duffy Daugherty.
Michigan State's droll football coach.

He was talking about Pete Elliott who started his first season as Illinois' football coach this fall. "Your first year in the Big Ten and you're picked as favorite!" Daugherty concluded his tongue-in-cheek appraisal.

Duff was chuckling because his own Spartans, rated by many observers as a top contender, had not received the "kiss of death" role of favorite in the 1960 Big Ten grid race.

On only a couple of occasions in the past decade have Big Ten football favorites followed through with actual championships. The last time Illinois was favored, for example, was in 1954. That year the Illini, who had shared the 1953 title underwent their worst season in 23 years, winning only one of nine games and being blanked in conference competition.

Michigan State suffered a similar experience in 1958. The majority of August experts put the finger on Daugherty's Spartans as the most likely to succeed. They wound up in the conference basement with an 0-5-1 record.

Last year Iowa was the popular choice with Ohio State ranked highly and likely to win if the Hawkeyes didn't. Ineligibility hurt the Hawks and they ended sixth. Ohio State had its first losing season in nine years under the coaching of Woody Hayes, and finished in an eighth place tie.

So the veteran coaches of the Big Ten circuit were only too happy to see the unwelcome favorite's role go to newcomer Elliott. Pete was unhappy in equal proportion for he's a Michigan product and well aware of the deadly significance of being tabbed on top.

As often in the past, the role of favorite is built up in magazine articles which are written in May or June and are not up to date on personnel problems.

Thus Illinois lost its top halfback, fleet Johnny Counts, via ineligibility, and another highly-regarded one, Gary Kolb, to a pro baseball contract with the St. Louis Cardinals. Had these losses been known when the articles were authored it's possible the Illini would not have been chosen as most likely to win.

Even so, the forecasters who didn't made up their minds until August, and were aware of Illinois' losses, found it hard to select a 1960 favorite. No other outstanding choice was available, so several continued to pick Illinois. Other support went to Michigan State, Iowa, Minnesota and Ohio State with a few scattered votes going to Northwestern.

Northwestern appears the enigma of the season. Coach Ara Parseghian entered the season with the league's best quarterback and its best backfield. Dick Thornton's return via Big Ten dispensation (he was allowed an extra season after being hurt in the second game of 1959) gave Parseghian a passer-runner-strategist unequaled in the loop. At fullback he had Mike Stock, and at halfbacks two of the fastest around in Ray Purdin and Al Kimbrough.

So if Ara came up with anything respectable in the line, where graduation took four starters, he should have had a crackerjack team, and one certainly better than its predicted second division finish. Yet NU's two straight seasons of 6-0 starts and eventual 6-3 records apparently made prognosticators wary.

As drills opened Sept. 1 Minnesota continued to gain support as the team most feared other than Illinois. This stemmed both from the fact the Gophers were whalebone-tough losers last year and have most of their top men back, and the hope of new speed in the backfield where its lack has crippled the offense for several seasons.

Top producers of professional football talent, based on the 1960 National Football League handbook, are the Southwest and Big Ten conferences. Team rosters from the NFL (before

(Continued on Page 43)

Top basketball coaches say: You're a better ballplayer in new U.S. Royal Pro-Keds!



"U. S. Royals start and stop you quicker," says Bruce Hale, coach of University of Miaml, perennial power in Southern basketball.



"You're more sure-footed in these great shoes;" says Mickey Fisher, coach of Boys High, Brooklyn, N. Y., N. Y. City P.S.A.L,



"U. S. Royals are lighter, fit you better," says Joe Platt, coach of Kokomo H.S., Kokomo, Ind. 16 straight wins 1959-60 season,



Nobody knows the score on basketball equipment better than coaches. Many agree U. S. Royal Pro-Keds will help your boys play better. These finest of basketball shoes give you new L/P Tread for 50% longer lasting traction... many more top-performance features. High or low cut. For better footwork, get U. S. Royal Pro-Keds!



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d on Page 43) Sports Dept., Rockefeller Center, N.Y. 20, N.Y.



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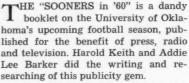
CUSHION





BILL KERCH

St. Louis Globe-Democrat



Inside the crimson-colored cover are half-column cuts of Co-Captains Ronnie Hartline and Marshall York. Selection of these two pictures, for example shows balance in an artistic sense.

Hartline, a fullback from Lawton, Okla., is smiling and his eyes are twinkling with optimism as if to say that the Sooners' schedule, printed just below the two co-captains, "It's going to be fun playing those schools."

York, a tackle from Amarillo, Tex., has a somber, almost threatening look as though he were thinking, "It's going to be a tough one, but woe to the one who tries to stop us."

Oklahoma's opponents and the series records between the two schools are:

Sept. 24. Oklahoma (1-1) at Norman; Oct. 1, Pittsburgh (3-0-1), at Norman; Oct. 8, Texas (20-32-2) at Dallas; Oct. 15, Kansas (33-19-5) at Lawrence; Oct. 22, Kansas State (32-9-4) at Norman; Oct. 29. Colorado (12-1-1) at Boulder; Nov. 5, Iowa State (29-2-1) at Ames; Nov. 12, Missouri (30-16-4) homecoming at Norman; Nov. 19, Nebraska (19-17-3) at Norman; Nov. 26, Oklahoma State (40-8-6) at Stillwater.

Smallest crowd to see the Sooners in 1959 was 11,204 at Kansas State, the Saturday after Oklahoma had lost a conference game to Nebraska. The largest crowd was 75,745, which saw the Sooners lose to Texas at Dallas.

Incidentally, the average attendance at Norman last year was 54,579 per game, second only to the record average of 56,426 in 1957, when the Sooners were 9-1-0 after three successive 10-0-0 seasons. Almost a half million fans saw Oklahoma play its 10 games in

The booklet contains previews of each of its 10 opponents, biogs of the Sooner players and Coach Bud Wilkinson, plus records and schedules. As an added attraction there's a full page picture of petite Patti Bledsoe, Sooner cheerleader lauded as Oklahoma's entry in Sport Magazine's Campus Queen Contest. If Miss Bledsoe wins, she will be the school's third straight winner.

On the first page there is a picture of Vice-President Richard Nixon paying a compliment to the Oklahoma team.

In so far as expectations of the coming season are concerned, Bud says. . . "Our backfield is the weakest I can recall since coming to Oklahoma." Bud added the Sooners may use one backfield all the way. Oklahoma lost Bobby Boyd and FB Prentice Gautt from the 1959 starting backfield and RH Dick Carpenter and LH Jackie Holt from the alternate backfield. There is a blowby-blow analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of each of the departments on the team.

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It is pointed out that Oklahoma has forged ahead of Notre Dame as the nation's top football team in won-lost percentage over the past quarter century, according to a survey made by Bob Hoobing of the Associated Press. During the last 25 years the Sooners have won 192, lost 48 and tied 12 for a percentage of .800. Notre Dame has a 180-48-13 record for .739. During the 25 years Oklahoma scored 6,377 points to its foes' 2,328. The Sooners hold 15 national records, including a string of 47 consecutive victories and 123 consecutive games scored in.

Of course, Wilkinson's record from 1947 through 1959 is astounding. Overall his teams won 115 games, lost only 12 and tied three for an unbelievable 906 percentages. In the conference, over that same 13-year period Bud's teams won 72, lost only one (to Nebraska last season) and tied two (one in 1947 and the other in 1952). His bowl teams won six of seven, losing only to Kentucky in the Sugar Bowl in 1951.

Last year the Sooners won just seven of 10, first time in the Wilkinson regime they had dropped more than two games, and dropped to fifteenth in the National AP poll. It was the first time an Oklahoma football team had failed to finish in the top 10 since 1947, after having been in the top 10 for 11 successive years. In three of those years the Sooners finished in the No. 1 spot.

There's no doubt that Keith and Barker had a lot of excellent things to write about and they didn't miss a thing. A job well done, fellows.

Don Faurot, longtime Missouri football coach and now the school's athletic director, was honored for long and meritorious service to football by the Football Writers Association of America at its annual meeting in Chicago. Faurot, head coach at Mizzou from 1935 through 1956, developed the Split-T.

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Leonard Brown was added to the Wichita University football staff as replacement of David Hawk, offensive line coach, by Head coach Hank Foldberg. Hawk had accepted a business job at Corsicana, Tex., and was the lone holdover from two seasons under former mentor Woody Woodard. Brown, one-time captain and quarterback at the University of Missouri, also was a standout basketball player at Mizzou.

In a release from Don Pierce of the University of Kansas, it was pointed out that 10 players were placed in the individual spotlight of the fifteenth annual Big Eight pre-season football poll, with John Hadl of Kansas and Gale Weidner of Colorado expected to top them all.

Oklahoma was voted to the throne for the twelfth straight time by some 92 sportswriters and sportscasters. But Kansas drew 33 first-place votes to finish second.

Based on the inverse rating system, which multiplies the number of votes for each position times the position to determine low score, Oklahoma's total was 139½. It was followed by Kansas, 178; Missouri, 297; Colorado, 369½; Nebraska, 487; Oklahoma State, 560½; Kansas State, 714.

John Hadl, Kansas All-Conference left half turned quarterback, led the Jayhawks in six of eight offensive departments last year as a sophomore. This included kickoff returns on 10 for 296 yards; interceptions, three for 105; punting, 43 for 45.6; punt returns, 10 for 81; pass receiving, 7 for 128; and scoring, 48.

Coach Dan Devine, in St. Louis for a brief visit with the press, said he was a bit worried about the quarterback situation at Mizzou but "our line will be tough." The Tigers get a break in the schedule because their first three opponents — Southern Methodist, Oklahoma State and Penn State also will be breaking in signal callers. Devine pointed out that Kansas will have one of the fine teams in the nation, but he also was quite optimistic about his Tigers adding "it should be a most interesting race."

Coach Billy Stone of Bradley said that early strong points on the Braves' grid team seem to be at tackle where he has four returning lettermen and at half back where he has six such award winners. The weak points are at center, end and quarterback. Larry Vance is expected to carry quite a bit of Bradley's ground attack this fall. The 5-11, 180-pound senior halfback, fullback is in his fourth season on the varsity under Coach Stone.

Bill Neider's inclusion on the 1960 United States Olympic shot put corps handed Kansas its fifteenth track and field spot in the Games since Pentathlonist Everette Bradley began the run in 1920. Neider also became the Jayhawks' third Olympic cinder repeater, joining discus thrower Al Oerter, who defended his title at Rome. Miler Glenn Cunningham was the first two-timer in 1932 and 1936.

Other Big Eight schools which have been represented in the Olympic Games include: Missouri, second to Kansas with nine, including Discus thrower Dick Cochran this year; Oklahoma, 8; Kansas State, 5; Nebraska, 2; Colorado, 2; Iowa State, 1.

When Kansas plays Iowa at Iowa City Oct. 29 it will be the first meeting between the two schools since 1909 and the tenth all-time. The Jayhawks held a 7-2 edge in the football series, in which seven games were played in the 1890s.

Bud Wilkinson, Oklahoma athletic director and football coach, made a 10-day tour of the Pentagon and representative service installations recently as member of the Joint Civilian Orientation conference. Wilkinson was one of a 75-man committee invited by Thomas Gates, Secretary of Defense.

Don Crabtree, Oklahoma's former Big Seven Conference half-mile champion, is now appearing in the star role of Tom Destry, hero of the Broadway musical, "Destry Rides Again," at the Imperial theater in New York City. Crabtree is replacing Andy Griffith, creator of the role, who was benched by a displaced vetebra.

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ROCKY MOUNTAINS

LYN "SWEDE" LARSON

ALTHOUGH the fall football campaign is nearly at hand in the Rocky Mountain region not all of the talk around the Skyline Conference is centered about who's going to win the pennant this fall.

There's talk of a re-alignment of three teams from the Skyline, two from the Border Conference and three from the defunct Pacific Coast Conference.

The eight schools mentioned as "investigating the possibilities of forming a new conference," are Utah, Brigham Young and New Mexico of the Skyline, Arizona and Arizona State of the Border and Oregon, Oregon State and Washington State of the old PCC.

This leaves five Skyline Conference schools — Utah State, Montana, Wyoming, Denver and Colorado State University — out in the cold, so to speak.

Whether the new loop gets going is rather a moot question at the moment but it definitely is a conversation piece.

Frankly, it is our guess that a new loop with the forementioned schools won't get off the ground. It's strictly a football conference and in this area, although football carries a good portion of the athletic load, the minor sports would suffer too much.

However, there could well be a realignment of the old Skyline with Arizona and Arizona State the two key schools involved. Both of these universities have been "packing 'em in" for night football and many an athletic director has tried to get the Wildcats and Sun Devils on his football slate.

New Mexico has also constructed a new 30,000-seat stadium and with the population in Albuquerque growing rapidly it's quite conceivable that the Lobos are setting their sights a little higher than the present Skyline.

A December meeting has been planned by the eight schools concerning the new league and maybe after that session a few question will be answered.

But right now no team has withdrawn from the Skyline and the present eight members will be at each other with the same vengeance as before when the grid season gets underway in mid-September. It's quite possible, too, that there may be a little more vengeance shown by the "uninvited" members of the old Skyline shown towards the ones who have been throwing the new league prattle around.

It should make for an interesting season in the Skyline for 1960.

Who's going to win the Skyline in '60?

Probably Wyoming. The Cowboys from the plains of Laramie have galloped to the championship the past two years and there's little reason to believe that this season will be any different.

About all Coach Bob Devaney will have to do is come up with a replacement for Jim Walden, the Mississippi quarterback who ran the opposition ragged the past two years, to repeat.

The Pokes are deep, well-balanced offensively and defensively and look like money in the bank.

Here's how we'd guess the order of finish for 1960.

- 1 Wyoming.
- 2 Utah.
- 3 Utah State.
- 4 New Mexico.
- 5 Colorado State U.
- 6 Denver.
- 7 Montana.
- 8 Brigham Young.

Utah looked might sharp in its spring alumni game as the varsity dropped a talented squad of alums, 23-6. And those alumni included former All-American quarterback Lee Grosscup, pass-snagging Stu Vaughan, professional Merrill Douglas of the Chicago Bears, and a host of other all-conference stars who returned for the game.

Coach Ray Nagel has 21 returning lettermen and flatly states that this is his best team at Utah since he took over the job three years ago.

With a line anchored around Ken Peterson (227) at tackle and Tony Polychronis (254) at guard the Utes will be mighty tough up front. Dennis Zito, Gordon Lee and sophomore Jerry Overton look like mail carriers deluxe.

The big fight appears to be for the third place spot. Either Utah State, New Mexico or Colorado State could

Editor's Note: The press of business has forced Quig Nielsen to give up the Rocky Mountains column, but we are happy to announce that we have secured the services of another top-flight man to replace him.

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Lyn "Swede" Larson, a native of Garland, Utah, attended grade and high schools in that area and entered 'utah State University in Logan in 1940. He handled athletic publicity for the school for two years while a student there and was also stringer for Deseret News and Denver Post. He majored in journalism and after graduation in 1947, worked for Deseret News for three years. In 1954, he went with the Salt Lake Tribune as sports writer, a position he held until August 1, 1960. when he resigned to take the alumni secretary position at Utah State University. While with the Tribune his chief beat was college sports, but he also covered the high school football and basketball tournaments. He knows the Skyline and Rocky Mountains Conferences and he will bring us interesting and informative reports from this region each month.

Welcome aboard, Swede — and thanks again, Quig. Drop in to visit with us when business permits.

easily finish in third, and even in second, for that matter.

We picked Utah State because of Coach John Ralston's 20 returning lettermen and some talented sophomores who should make the Aggies much better than their 2-5 conference and 5-6 overall mark last year.

Scooter Tommy Larscheid, who scored 60 points last year, and Academic All-American Merlin Olsen, one-man gang at tackle, are two promising Aggie stars.

You can't lose stars like Don Perkins, Don Block, Jerry Prohaska, Ron Beaird, Chuck Roberts, Bob Crandall and Bo Bankston and feel good about the coming season. That's the situation facing new head coach Bill Weeks at New Mexico.

Marv Levy piloted the Lobos to a third-place finish last year before leaving for the California head job.

The Lobos will be short on team experience but the running attack should be good if Billy Brown continues to grind out the yards like he did last year at his halfback spot.

Colorado State should have a fair first team but that old bugaboo at Fort Collins — depth — is apt to hit Coach Don (Tuffy) Mullison again.

Halfback position is the strongest spot with speedster Brady Keys, Myron Pearson, converted fullback Ward

COACH & ATHLETE / September, 1960

(Continued from Page 42)

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Gates and sophomore standout Ish Ransaw.

John Roning is banking on some talented sophomores and especially quarterback Ramiro Escandon at Denver. He'll field a very young team but with better running attack than last year.

Gentleman John will use the Wing-T offense this year in place of the Split-T he's been operating with since his move to Denver from Utah State several years ago.

At Montana Coach Ray Jenkins looks for a better season this year with improved team speed and experience. He'll have more depth than ever, especially at the halfback positions.

Brigham Young could replace Montana in the cellar this year. Coach Tally Stevens has lost several good players through disciplinary action and will have to rely on sheer "guts" from his players this year if the Cougars are to finish out of the basement.

Dick Magoffin, one of the finest centers in the league, is probably Stevens' only standout.

HOW TO STUDY

(Continued from Page 31)

student who excels in the classroom. In general, I believe that everybody admires the student who does good classroom work along with giving his best in a sport.

So I began using the same system in college as I had used in high school. Of course, the college subjects are more difficult and more time must be devoted to studying. Between classes at college I frequent the library and do the work assigned to me. The campus library is usually the best place to do work for all books needed for information are readily available.

Among my subjects at college I have many laboratory periods which consume a great deal of time. Keeping up with each lab period and getting the work done which is assigned to each period are essentials in studying. The policy, "never leave something half done or put it off," is very

By keeping up with my subjects I have no worries when the final tests draw near. Proper scheduling of time greatly reduces the pressure on me while the students who get behind in their work have to cram and worry for the same examina-

Why? Primarily because these students do not do their best work during the semester, so they generally do poorly when the time comes to take their tests. These exams can be contrasted to any sport. No athlete waits until the last day to practice for the big game. He works hard until the last day, then relaxes until game time.

With a full schedule of subjects and time needed to practice in sports, it would not be unusual to assume that I do not have time to do anything else. Surprisingly enough, I have plenty of time to take part in outside activities. It has all been brought between the proper planning of my time.

brought about by proper planning of my time.

Because of its importance, I have greatly stressed the need of setting up the proper training program in order to excel both scholastically and athletically. There are many athletes today who are admired, but it is the scholar-athlete who is most appreciated and looked up to. The latter type will also succeed in his chosen occupation or profession if he puts all that he has into his work

and goes about his assignments in a planned, systematic method.

I have received congratulations for some achievements on the playing field, but I am praised most for my work in the classroom. Perhaps my greatest thrill came when I was named to the Academic All-American first team this past fall. This showed how hard studying and thorough planning have paid off once again for me and will continue to be of benefit in the future.

I sincerely hope that the Pop Warner youngsters who read this article will understand what I am trying to relate. Studying cannot be stressed enough. Be sure to graduate from high school, for that is essential, but do not expect to live on all your past achievements. Go on to college and conquer greater fields.

MID-WEST

(Continued from Page 39)

they were cut to season quotas) listed 69 players from the Big Ten, 62 from the Southeastern and 57 from the Southwest.

Since there are only eight schools in the SW, it can claim the best percentage with 7.1 pro players per school with the Big Ten next at 6.9 and the Southeastern third with 5.2.

Michigan State and Purdue were the top sources for the NFL in the Big Ten, the former providing 13 prospects and Purdue 12.

The survey isn't complete since players in the new American Football League are not included, total figures not being available.

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A GOLD GOAL LINE

By R. O. "DICK" BAUMBACH
Athletic Director, Tulane University

On a football field the goal line at each end is the all important line for both teams. Each team battles to protect its goal line and to cross its opponents' goal line. Yet these goal lines look like other ordinary cross-field lines.

Crucial and quick decisions have to be made by players and officials based on the location of the action in relation to the goal line. Particularly on punt and kickoff receptions and on pass interceptions, players have to make lightning fast decisions based on whether they find themselves in front of or in back of the goal line. Likewise, fumbles around the goal line require different decisions depending on where the goal line is.

For example, in an early Tulane game in 1955, an opponents' back fumbled a kickoff around the goal line and when he finally picked up the ball he decided to down it thinking he was behind the goal line. Instead, he was behind the five-yard line marker, and downed the ball on the two-yard line. Naturally, the fans thought the decision a very stupid one. Yet players and coaches know it is so easy to make the wrong decision under such circumstances, and yet it looks relatively easy from the stands. The goal line is not so easily seen on the field.

For another example, in the early part of the Tulane vs. Ole Miss game in 1959, Ole Miss had the ball on Tulane's eight yard line. A short gain moved the ball across the five, with one of the officials signalling "touchdown." The Ole Miss homecoming crowd went wild only to learn a moment later that an error had been made. Fortunately, Ole Miss scored on the next play to clear up an embarrassing situation.

In 1955 I conceived the idea of making the goal line distinguishable from the other lines by giving it another color. I believed a more distinct goal line would improve the game and save players and officials from many embarrassing situations.

Since the goal line marks so called "paydirt" it seemed logical to select the color "gold." Also, at Tulane we found by experimenting that yellow highway traffic paint gave a distinctive gold color which made the goal line most distinguishable. So the "gold" goal line was inaugurated at the Tulane-Auburn game on October 29, 1955.

All Tulane home games and all Sugar Bowl games at Tulane Stadium have carried the gold goal line since then, with gratifying results. Louisiana State University started it for its TV Game of the Week with Rice in September of 1959 and continued using it for the rest of the season.

NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers saw the LSU-Rice game and was impressed with the distinctive goal line coloring. He submitted the goal line plan to the NCAA Rules Committee for consideration. Since the rules do not specify that the goal lines be any particular color, the gold goal lines were ruled legal.

At Tulane the goal line is spray painted with fast-drying yellow traffic paint. A masonite stencil 14 feet long with a three inch cut-out is used to spray paint the goal lines "yellow" and all other lines and numbers "white." Spray painted lines are sharp, economical to apply and do not need re-marking after rains. Complete details may be obtained by writing me, Dick Baumbach, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

'Scotty' Whitelaw Named Asst. Commissioner ECAC

(Continued from Page 11)

At Springfield he won letters in football, baseball, basketball, and track. He has been active as an official for a number of years and is a member of the Eastern Association of Intercollegiate Football Officials, the Eastern Massachusetts Basketball Officials Association, and the International Association of Approved Basketball Officials.

During World War II he served in the United States Naval Reserve. He is a resident of Dedham, Mass. Prior to his M.I.T. service he was employed as a teacher-coach at Phillips Academy in Andover and in the Quincy Public School system.

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The new ECAC Assistant Commissioner will succeed Irving F. Smith, who has resigned to rejoin the athletic administrative staff at Dartmouth College.

The Eastern College Athletic Conference is the largest college sports organization of its type in the nation. The current membership includes a total of 121 colleges and universities from twelve eastern states. The Conference also serves 21 affiliated associations and leagues including the I. C. A. A. A. A., Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association, Intercollegiate Rowing Association, Metropolitan Intercollegiate Basketball Association, Heptagonal Games Association, Intercollegiate Fencing Association, Eastern Association of Rowing Colleges, Intercollegiate Ice Hockey Association, and Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association among others.

Game officials for conference members are supervised and appointed by the ECAC staff in football, basketball, baseball, gymnastics, soccer, track, fencing, swimming, wrestling, and ice hockey.

The ECAC is now in its 22nd year of operation, having been established on January 1, 1938. Asa S. Bushnell is the Conference's Commissioner and George L. Shiebler is its Associate Commissioner

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(Continued from Page 9)



Tecumseh, god of the passing grade, 2.5.

god of the passing grade, 2.5, is given a brightly colorful coat of war paint, pep rallies are held and bonfires lighted. Yells of "Beat Army" can be heard at every meal in the Academy's giant messhall (the largest in the country — all 3800 midshipmen are fed simultaneously). All are hoping for a Navy victory, but the winner in this contest can not be accurately predicted for it is any man's game until the final gun.

In the series with Army, which began in 1890, Navy has won 25 and Army 30 — there have been five ties.

The 150-pound football team also plays Army in what is always a fine contest. In this series, which began in 1957, Navy has won one and Army two.

In other varsity sports Naval Academy midshipmen also excel. The waterways near the Academy are excellent for rowing, and Navy crews over the years have had remarkable records. Recent achievements include winning the 1952 Olympics, completing the 1953 and 1954 seasons undefeated, climaxing their triumphs in those years with victories over ten other crews in the Inter-collegiate Rowing Association Regatta and establishing the longest unbroken winning streak in collegiate rowing history. Most recently, the Navy crew coached by 39-year-old Lou Lindsey, will represent the United States in the 1960 Olympics in Rome.

In the 1960 Olympic tryouts the Navy plebe (freshman) crew placed fourth, but only a length behind their older shipmates.

There are three Navy fencers on the U. S. Olympic team this year — Ensign Joseph Paletta, Ensign Roland Wommack, and Ensign Alfonso Morales. The Navy coach, Andre Deladrier, was chosen as the U. S. Olympic coach. He has been at the Academy for three years. Coach Deladrier's father has also been Navy fencing coach.

The Naval Academy is one of the relatively few colleges that competes in intercollegiate lacrosse, the oldest native American game. It was originated by the Indians and was one of their major interests. Different from most other sports, many Navy lacrosse players had never known the game before coming to the Academy and had to be trained from scratch. But, success has been the rule. Navy teams have won seven intercollegiate national championships since 1926. The most recent was 1960. The current team mentor is Willis Bilderback, who has just completed his second year as head coach.

Track at the Naval Academy is a year-round sport. Beginning with out-of-season track in the fall, the trackmen compete in indoor track during the winter and then move into the spring schedule outdoors. Indoor track is run in the Academy's Field House, which was completed in 1957.

The intramural sports program is very extensive. Midshipmen compete in 24 different intramural sports throughout the year, including: basketball, bowling, boxing, crew, cross country, fencing, fieldball, football, golf, gymnastics, handball, lacrosse, pistol, sailing, soccer, softball, squash, steeplechase, swimming, table tennis, tennis, touch football, track, volleyball, water polo, and wrestling.

The outcome of the competition in these sports weighs heavily in determining which company, of the 24 companies in the Bridgade of Midshipmen, will win the company competition and receive the "colors" at the end of the year.

In addition to the athletic program the Academy boasts a wide range of extracurricular activities. They include: work on three Academy publications, THE LOG, SPLINTER, and TRIDENT; Art and Printing Club; Photo Club; Radio Station (WRNV; Model Club; Foreign Languages Club; Chess Club;

Engineering Club; Gun Club and Forensics.

With their full academic schedule, military responsibilities, extra-curricular activities and athletic program, a midshipman's routine is a busy one. Reveille is at 6:15 a.m. and he has 30 minutes to prepare himself for breakfast. After breakfast he begins a day of study, recitations, drills, and laboratory work. When the academic work is completed at about 4:00 p.m., he will usually participate in one of the sports or extracurricular activities mentioned above. Evening meal is at 6:30 p.m. and after the meal a brief period of relaxation and then he returns to his studies until 10:15 p.m. when, "lights out." Midshipmen attend classes five and one half days a week.

There are also social activities such as dances, called "hops", and liberty in the city of Annapolis.

The Naval Academy with its tradition, beautiful buildings and attractive grounds of lawns and trees and many monuments recalling Naval history, is a busy place and one moving ahead with modern times. It is a place filled with many challenges for the boy willing to meet them — just as the Navy is a way of life filled with many adventures and even greater challenges.



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ORGANIZATION

(Continued from Page 16)

Fifth, practices must be brisk and relatively short. We fear practicing too much rather than too little. In order to get the most out of a short practice session, the players must be fully occupied at all times. One of the most important and time-consuming tasks of the coaching staff is to organize the practice session so that every player is participating in meaningful activity every minute of the time.

Sixth, the main purpose for scrimmage time appears to be; first, to simulate game conditions; second, to study personnel under fire; third, to evaluate plays; and fourth, to impress the importance of conditioning.

Seventh, running is a vital part of every practice and it becomes more important as the season progresses. Later on, when the practice sessions grow shorter, and there is a tendency to have less contact, running must take up the slack. Many teams start a season in excellent physical condition. However, as the season progresses, the players spend more and more time standing around on the field listening to the coach explain defenses to be used or other plans for the opponent of the coming week-end. Very often many teams actually finish the season in a poorer physical condition than they were at the beginning.

During short practice session late in the season, our team may run twenty to twenty-five wind sprints. Although, we like to incorporate a great deal of running into our drills so that the players benefit without actually realizing they are doing so much running.

Eighth, be sure to familiarize your defense with your opponent's "Bread and butter" plays. Set your defenses to stop these plays. If they are going to beat you, make them beat you "Lefthanded."

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Ninth, a daily practice schedule should be made out every day and all of the coaches take a copy on the practice field with them.

Tenth, all team members must have their helmets with them at all times on the practice field. A great deal of time can be lost from practice if the entire team must wait for just one player to search for his helmet.

The daily practice session should always be preceded by a meeting of the whole coaching staff. Every plan of organization must be tailor-made to cover the conditions at the individual school. The organization of practice is the most important subject to all coaches. At Chattanooga, we believe the time element is of tremendous importance, and in order to combat that factor, it becomes necessary for us to organize our practice. We have several drills that help us to save time and teach football. Here is a defensive drill that we like very much. Each team is on defense ten minutes, we arrange these groups on the field where the head coach can observe all groups. The line coach takes Group III, the backfield coach Group I, and our End coach takes Group II. The next day we have defensive drill - the backfield coach and end coach will change groups, in order that they can coach all four backs and left and right ends. We instruct our quarterback to call plays and passes toward the defensive men in each group. At the end of each ten minutes all groups will be called together for instructions where to go for the next ten minutes.

QUARTERBACK

(Continued from Page 23)

phases of defenses were excluded here; but, if you and I as coaches do an intelligent job of teaching our quarterbacks, then we should increase the efficiency of our attack. In my opinion, this is true whether you use a check-off system or not, because it is essential that your quarterback be well informed so that he may direct and lead your team more intelligently.

COACH & ATHLETE

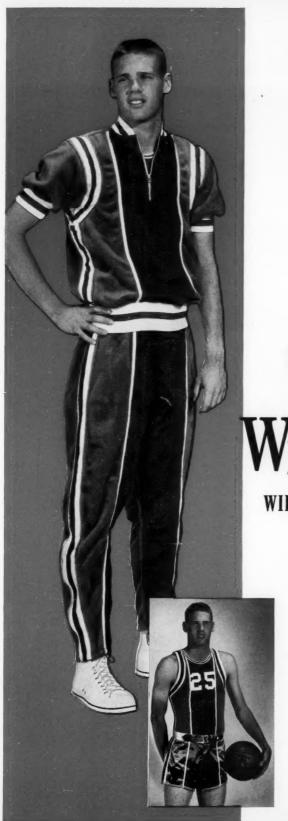
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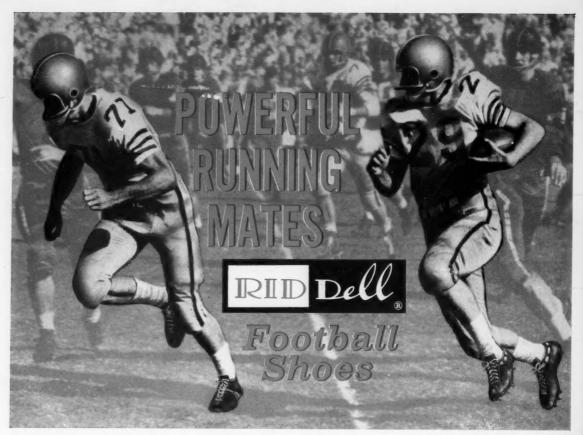
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